THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 235

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Factors Beyond the News
Weighing Power Concepts
Trends in World Thought

¶ **Midget Essay**—Today, in a current religious periodical, I came upon several authenticated reports of healing (in some cases of so-called incurable diseases) through prayers of understanding. And I thought: If these statements are true—and there is incontestable evidence that they are true—then why am I so deeply concerned over the transient shifts in international affairs, the rumors of wars, the chastisements of mankind? For, thought I, any one of these healings, which set aside human beliefs and so-called material laws, reveal that there is a divine, all-powerful law constantly unfolding an ideal state of being, and that men through righteous prayer may attune their lives and experiences to this ideal state. And, thought I, as right-thinking individuals continue—with unprejudiced minds and complete impersonality—to uphold in consciousness this demonstrable, all-powerful law, it were unthinkable that the falsities of aggression, intolerence, injustice, greed, self-righteousness, revenge, which mystify the world into war, could further hold transient sway. And, thought I, the name of this law is Love. And I turned to the day's news with peace and confidence. . . .

¶ **Wisdom**—The insatiable appetite of newspaper readers for the facts of the passing show is no criterion of their importance. That Reichsführer Hitler returns from inspecting military fortifications and retires to his mountain home near Berchtesgaden; that Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, is back in Germany and is likely to have an early audience with the Reichsführer to delineate Britain's attitude toward possible interference in Czechoslovakia; that the Czech Government and the Sudeten-German National Socialists are still locked in a wrestle hold over the minorities question—such facts actually have smaller significance in the ultimate development of Europe's political fortunes, than have the sentiments of the people and the mental reactions of leaders. Therefore the tendency to lay on any individual or nation's shoulders the responsibility for keeping the peace of Europe at this trying time, is a practice hardly likely to aid the issue toward a wisdom-directed solution.

¶ **This is our world.** We are individually responsible for keeping our share of it in order. We discharge our responsibility and aid the world en masse inestimably when we destroy from our own thinking the hates, and fears, and identify our thinking with that universal wisdom that knows no inharmony nor reversal.

¶ **Factors**—Intelligent analysis of the European situation (or any other) depends upon a knowledge of all the factors. But it is extremely doubtful that any one person knows them all—or could properly weigh them. Who, for instance, can measure the weight of a rignt impulse; or the repercussions of a wrong act? And yet, wars have begun, and have been ended, through the influence of such factors.

¶ **The surface** of the news, however, may reveal the day's trend. And today, the trend seems to be toward a weighing of power. In his mountain home, Reichsführer Hitler has before him at least two questions—questions that most Germans are asking. Q. 1—In case of a showdown in the Sudeten-German problem, where will Germany stand? Q. 2—If the outcome is unsatisfactory, what will Germany do?

¶ **It is assumed** that the word Sir Nevile brings back from England may help Herr Hitler answer these questions. And it is more than assumed that Sir Nevile will report that the British attitude favors relief of abuses for the Sudeten Germans through Czech Government concessions, but opposes direct intervention by outside powers. Hence it is probable that a cautionary word will accompany Sir Nevile's explanation. Herr Hitler will be told that France and England stand, together with the United States (in sympathy at least), potentially against any encroachment on Czechoslovakia's right to self-government.

¶ **Interviews** — Another imminent visitor the Reichsführer may expect is "Fuhrer" Henlein of the Sudeten Germans. And other "interviews" suggestive of the contest of power, reveal Italy following in Germany's footsteps in relation to the Semitic purge; Japan warning British and French nationals away from their areas in North China cities; Moscow mobilizing new recruits and classifying its Red Army as "the most advanced and perfect in the world."

¶ **And America?**—Why, it has for the moment a political "purge" that Democratic voters refuse to observe. It has a current Communist investigation. And in New York it has a trial of a Tammany whip, accused of traffic with racketeers. • All of which shows that there is a contest of power going on—the power of righteousness over the pretense of evil.

Roosevelt Is Rebuffed From 'Right' and 'Left'

President turns to Maryland as next step in 'purge' as conservatives triumph in South Carolina and panacea-hunters win in California over his opposition—Even break seen so far in purge.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Having suffered rebuffs from the right wing and left wing of his heterogenous party, President Roosevelt turned attention to the next great battle in his "purge" campaign—Maryland.

Conservatives rejoiced over the victory of Ellison D. Smith in the South Carolina primaries. Panacea-hunters were happy over Sheridan Downey's defeat of Senator William G. McAdoo for the Democratic nomination in California. Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to keep his composite Democratic ranks headed on a course "a little left of center," felt the buffets of the sharp waves from either side.

Down to date, the record shows, Mr. Roosevelt's leadership has broken about even in his foray into the local primary fights.

But the prospects are not bright for the "purge" ahead. Biggest and most bitter of all the struggles is that rapidly coming to a climax in Maryland. Here Senator Millard F. Tydings is fighting for renomination against the attack of President Roosevelt, and the criticism of his opponent veteran Representative David Lewis, running as a 100 per cent New Dealer.

The New Deal's score to date in Senatorial primaries is roughly as follows:

New Deal Victories

Tennessee — Stewart nominated over Senator Berry, New Deal critic.
Kentucky — Barkley (majority leader) renominated.
Ohio—Bulkley renominated.
Arkansas—Caraway renominated.
Florida—Pepper renominated.
Oklahoma—Thomas renominated.

Defeats

South Carolina — Smith renominated.
California—McAdoo defeated.
Iowa—Gillette renominated.
Idaho—Pope defeated.
Missouri—Clark rennominated.
Indiana—Van Nuys renominated.

In addition to these battles there were other contests with varying results. The New Deal sustained a loss in Maury Maverick, Texas Repre-

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Student Groups In Brazil Shun Foreign 'Isms'

Swing to Pan-Americanism and democracy shown by action of new organization.

By Robert Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SÃO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 1—University students and students from other schools of higher learning in the State of São Paulo have formed a National Students Union which has a program of national and international action. Democracy and Pan-Americanism are two of the main planks in the platform of this new entity which also proposes to study national problems as well as those of primary interest to the student classes.

With respect to democracy, the NSU announced as its aim the preservation of democratic principles, traditions deep-rooted in Brazil, warning the students directly, and the people indirectly, of the wide infiltration of expansionist and dangerous ideologies which threaten the sovereignty of Brazil.

Back of this is the greater awareness of the plans and ideals of the totalitarian states and a wave of indignation against the recent "racism" of Italy, a phase of Italian Fascism which many Latin Americans have been inclined to look upon with some favor but which most realize cannot be imported into Latin America and especially into Brazil without grave consequences. The students also believe the new racial ideals of Italy bring out the true significance of Fascism and thus underline its unsuitability to Brazilian conditions. They have taken advantage of a lull in the activities of the "New State" in Brazil, with its semi-Fascist ideas, in order to plead for a return to the democratic regime to which Brazil was accustomed.

Other Groups Active

This Union is not the only activity of its sort. Workers in the Department of Immigration and Colonization have founded a "Society for the Study of Brazilian Problems." New ethnographic, folklore, economic, social problems societies and international relations groups have been formed, many of which have the same underlying purposes of those of the NSU.

The main ideas are to study problems of Brazil and the place of Brazil in world affairs. Faced by a situation of intense internal confusion and troubled by a world situation which seems even more confused, younger Brazilians are buckling down to objective studies of themselves and the world about them.

This is new in Brazilian life and indicates to what extent world affairs have repercussions in a nation still on the "fringes of international life."

It is, however, too, a reaction to the propaganda of totalitarian states. Their stream of scholars and articles on social and political prob-

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U. S. Moves Headquarters From Hankow

Acme

Rear Admiral Richard Lebreton — **Mayor K. C. Wu of Hankow** — **Ambassador Nelson Johnson** — **U. S. Consul Paul R. Josselyn**

As the Americans departed from Hankow, provisional capital of China, for Chungking, farther in the interior.

Siberian border agreement near, Tokyo reports: Page 4.

Hines Defense Fails to Shake Story of Davis

Disbarred lawyer sticks to his charge that Hines provided protection for policy racket.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—In a battle of wits today between J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, disbarred lawyer, and Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District leader charged with protecting the $20,000,000-a-year policy racket, the defense failed to shake Davis' devastating charges against Mr. Hines.

With the defense's case apparently depending strongly upon a breakdown of Davis, who was legal adviser to Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, policy overlord, and a counter charge that Davis engineered a conspiracy against Mr. Hines, Mr. Stryker failed in both efforts during the morning session.

Not only did Davis avoid impairment of his original testimony to Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, yesterday when he swore to numerous "pay-offs" to Mr. Hines, but he read additional material into the records largely by shrewd answers and by frequently going beyond the questions asked.

At one point Davis said:

"I knew I was sunk. All I wanted to was to protect Mr. Hines."

In this manner Davis, even while being pressed to admit that he connived the testimony he and Weinberg were to give, was able to deny the defense's implication and name Mr. Hines.

"Mr. Davis," Mr. Stryker demanded at another point, "have you any regard for an oath?"

"I have not had up to this time," Davis replied, "but in this instance I decided to tell the truth."

Admits Perjury

After admitting that he had perjured himself before the Federal grand jury, before the New York grand jury, and before the referee in charge of his disbarment hearings, Davis added against the protests of the court and the defense attorney, that he had done so to protect a lot of people and because he was in fear of his life.

His reference to protection was again an allusion to Mr. Hines, for whom the young attorney, who became chief of the Schultz crime empire, said he had a genuine affection.

Davis stymied the effort of Mr. Stryker to develop his charge that the present case against Mr. Hines is the result of an expert in perjury suborning other witnesses—Weinberg and Harry Schoenhaus, Schultz financial administrator—to testify falsely.

"Would you be adverse to suborning witnesses, Mr. Davis?" the defense counsel asked.

"I have never done so," Davis responded, "but I probably would not be opposed to it."

Under Cross-Examination

Mr. Stryker spent the greater part of the morning eliciting from the witness the story of how he and Weinberg decided to turn State's evidence and testify for the people. Davis said that he was placed in the cell with Weinberg on April 30 of this year and that before that he had talked with Weinberg alone in the Tombs as they climbed four flights during recreation periods. This took two minutes, Davis testified, and stated that they must have climbed the stairs 100 times. When Stryker hesitated in totalling the minutes they had been alone prior to occupying the same cell, Davis supplied it.

"Three hours and 29 minutes," the witness said.

Mr. Stryker lost another point, it appeared, when Davis testified that Weinberg had gone to the District Attorney's office before—not after—they had become cell mates.

Weinberg decided definitely on May 16 to plead guilty and help the people, Davis said, and he signed his own confession on May 21, but did not agree to testify for the State until several weeks later.

Mr. Stryker sought to elicit admission from Davis that between April 20 and May 16, Davis discussed the substance of his testimony with Weinberg, but Davis stuck to his story that he in no way knew or asked what Weinberg was going to say.

On one occasion he said he had not asked Weinberg what he was going to say because he knew to "what he could honestly testify."

Rebuff for Davis

Another rebuff for the defense occurred when the May 2 visit of Davis from the tombs to his doctor was under discussion. From the time records of the Tombs produced in court, Mr. Stryker read an entry

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French Unions Press Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 1—As if to confirm the improvement in the European situation, the social and political conflict within France over the 40-hour week has assumed a more vigorous aspect.

While the international crisis was at its height the opposition to Premier Edouard Daladier's decrees modifying the 40-hour week was relatively restrained. Today, however, reports from Central Europe indicate definitely brighter prospects for avoiding war over Czechoslovakia, and political problems here seem to have taken advantage of this lull to become more acute.

Branding the Government's decrees approved by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet on Tuesday as "illegal," the Confédération Générale du Travail—powerful French Labor Federation, which has 5,000,000 members—declares the decrees to be regarded as "null and void." It pledges its support to all unions which refuse to work extra hours for which the decree provides. The Socialist and Communist parties support the CGT in this belligerent stand, and a number of mass meetings have been called for this week end.

"Details of Application"

The Government replied that the decrees do not violate the 40-hour law and are perfectly legal. The New Minister of Labor, Charles Pomaret, states that these decrees constitute "details of application" which, according to law, were to be determined by ministerial decree. There is very little doubt, however, that part of the decrees are contrary to the spirit at least of the 40-hour week law.

Premier Daladier vigorously defended the necessity of these extra working hours, especially in national defense plans, at a meeting yesterday of the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Daladier told the Committee plainly that France must choose between playing a role of a great power or scrapping its commitments in Central Europe and dropping back to the rank of a third-rate power.

Must Meet Obligations

"I have chosen for France the foreign policy of a great power, but that means that France must be in a position to fulfill its obligations, and must have a strong Army. Consequently an increase in the working hours of industries producing arms and other war materials is imperative," he said.

M. Daladier sternly rebuked the Communist members of the Committee who, he said, urged him to play the rash role of a Don Quixote in Europe and then refused to accord him the necessary means to do so by opposing longer working hours.

The Communists contended that several airplane factories in France are idle while the Government is placing orders for airplanes abroad. But M. Daladier retorted that he was obliged to do so because French Labor Unions would not permit the use of three shifts in French factories.

Sudetens Still to Reach Decision

European crisis points to basic instability of situation—Contracts of binding force required.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new wave of war alarms raised during the past week by the opening of the German autumn maneuvers underlines with renewed emphasis the plain truth that Europe is in a state of disequilibrium and that before it can settle down to a reasonable sense of security that condition must be remedied.

The situation is that the nations, although engaged in the usual peacetime diplomatic amenities with each other, are otherwise acting as if they were in a state of war.

Countries, which by the Kellogg Pact had agreed to renounce war as an instrument of policy, have now readmitted war to their calculations—and not as a temporary expedient, but as a more or less permanent condition. So that we are now, as it were, living under a kind of inverted Kellogg Pact, in which all the terms of that treaty are precisely reversed.

A glance at the past five or six years will at once show that this is so—the undeclared wars in China and Abyssinia, the Russo-Japanese fighting on the Manchurian border, attacks on Mediterranean shipping only checked by the warlike Nyon agreement, participation by Italians, Germans, and Russians in the Spanish conflict, settlement of Turkish sway in Alexandretta through strategic pressure, interference in various ways with foreign countries and their press.

Part of General Strategy

With such irregularities in progress, war maneuvers cannot be detached from the general strategy of the moment. They may be attended by attachés of foreign powers in token of their status as peacetime exercises, but their sabre-rattling value is too obvious to be ignored—even if past experience of the militarists' fondness for autumnal adventure had not recommended wariness at that season. In any event Germany's present maneuvers along the Czechoslovakian frontier, involving as they do the calling up 300,000 reservists, the withdrawal of men from industry to work on fortifications, the requisitioning of civilian transport, the calling on women and doctors to be in readiness, constitute a nationwide operation on so large a scale that its bearing on the critical Czech-Sudeten dispute can scarcely be ignored.

Responsibility for this state of affairs clearly lies very largely in the less of binding force in all forms of international contract. If Europe and the world are to find relief from the succession of "incidents" and alarms to which they are so continuously exposed, they can do so with any degree of permanency only by having the situation once more regularized in terms of contracts, the sanctity of which is un-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Henlein Departs To Talk to Hitler

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia
Sept. 1

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, left for Berchtesgaden today to see Reichsführer Hitler, self-avowed protector of the Germans in Czechoslovakia in their demands for autonomy.

At Berchtesgaden it was reported that Reichsführer Hitler had summoned Field Marshal Hermann Göring and several army generals to be present at the conference with Herr Henlein, which is expected to determine the Reich's reaction to Czech proposals for solution to the Sudeten German autonomy demands.

Differences indicated in German party on stand to take — Negotiations marked by secrecy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 1—Negotiations between the Viscount Runciman mission and the Czechoslovak Government, between that mission and the Sudeten German Party, and deliberations between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German Party, while they indicate intense activity behind the scenes, do not yet appear to indicate final decisions.

Absolute secrecy has been the order of the day in the negotiations over the autonomy demands of the Nazi-supported Sudeten Germans which the British "unofficial mediator" is attempting to compose. This secrecy has undoubtedly been largely responsible for conflicting reports regarding the stage at which the negotiations stand at any given moment.

With Lord Runciman and Government circles saying nothing, the reports from Sudeten German circles have been contradictory.

Differences in Party

This undoubtedly is due to the fact that within the party itself great differences exist as to whether the compromises proposed can be accepted. Otherwise it appears strange that while Lord Runciman negotiates with Ernst Kundt, deputy of the Sudeten German Party in Prague, Mr. Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, member of the Runciman mission, must rush off for a secret two-hour

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Intimate Message From the Country

Revolt of Neutral Opinion in Pacific Northwest Against Domination by Organized Labor Points to Effort to Stabilize Situation

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Portland, Oregon, Late Summer, 1938

Neutral opinion, "bystander" opinion, in the Northwest is in full revolt against the dominant position which organized labor had reached in these communities, and the consequences are of far-reaching importance to the rest of the country.

Seattle has recently elected a "citizen's" Mayor against two labor candidates; in Oregon, Washington, and California initiative petitions are on the November ballot greatly to restrict the power of labor unions. In the former two States, the petitions are conceded a fair chance of passage. Unionization in these States having gone farther than elsewhere in the country, the process of attempted stabilization—of coming-of-age—has begun. Naturally these attempts at curbing unions, resulting from reaction to labor's own extremism, go to another extreme.

Of Seattle's share in this critical contest, more will be written in a later Intimate Message. The situation in Portland and the State of Oregon is enough to start with.

But first a word in somewhat wider perspective. Labor troubles do not tell the whole story in the Northwest. Distinctly to the contrary, the region is filled with the hope and enthusiasm, the energy, the experimentation, the unorthodoxy, and the beauty which have always been among its distinctions. Though it has been a dry summer, marked by distressing forest fires, the flowers and fruits and the harvest are unbelievably beautiful to the easterner. The real pattern of life of citizens here is not dictated by labor disturbances, but by far more basic things: glorious climate and the zestful aspirations that set the tone of the Northwest.

This Is Oregon

Thus the lovely ridge of hills on which much of residential Portland is built is today gleaming with jewel tints of the flowers and shrubs. Up the Willamette Valley are the lavish fruits of the harvest. Peaches blushing on the trees; apples reddening up the Hood River Valley and farther up the Columbia in the Wenatchee region; walnuts to the east of Portland among the rolling hills; and through it all the resinous refreshing scent of timber and the not-quite-so-reassuring smell of wood smoke.

These things, one ventures to affirm, are fundamental. And it is hard to feel discouraged or glum where nature has been so kind, where racial stocks and people in general are so prepossessing, where so much is big and new and splendid and all that is required is a courageous, sensible, good-humored application of intelligence to the solution of problems.

But of course neither good humor nor reasonable intelligence have always been applied. To the contrary, selfishness and violence and stupidity have frequently called the tune. And it is precisely because they have been manifest that many past difficulties have been severe, and the public today is rebelling.

August marked the anniversary of a full year of jurisdictional warfare between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO which kept many of the sawmills of the Northwest shut down. Broadly speaking, the lumber industry is still handcuffed by this dispute within labor's ranks. And there have been plenty of other recent strikes here. During our visit, in late August, the hotels were all being picketed. There have been recent newspaper strikes, department store strikes, and other strikes that directly affect the bystander-public.

Law and Order Campaign

Hence, some months ago, Gov. Charles H. Martin had a good deal of public support in a "law and order" campaign which resulted in the conviction for arson and other crimes of violence of a number of labor's strong-arm squads, the famous "goons" or labor thugs. The chief lieutenant in Oregon of Dave Beck, Seattle's AFL leader, is now under conviction for arson.

The "law and order" campaign had a lot to do with Governor Martin's defeat in the recent primaries, after President Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, had helped out his successful opponent, Henry L. Hess. But Governor Martin's campaign, plus the success of Mr. Hess, also helped produce an initiative petition now on the November ballot, providing for the incorporation of labor unions, and otherwise restricting labor.

This measure, matched by similar initiative petitions in California and Washington, is a strong indication of the Northwest's revolt against labor dominance.

These first initiative petitions may or may not be enacted. They are naturally opposed by the labor vote, and the two widely separate labor factions are getting together for the purposes of opposition. And these particular measures may not be the best way to treat the labor problem. Some of the most responsible neutral opinion in the area—not ultra-sympathetic with the unions—doubts if this type of restriction can be enforced, is constitutional, or even well-advised.

But the effort is being made. Unionization has, in effect, come of age here. The period of growing-pains is not entirely over. Indeed, the jurisdictional fight between AFL and CIO threatens somewhat to stand in the way of progress, and by driving the public to desperation, ruin the cause of a sane labor structure after the British model.

However, the industrial structure grows by trial and error, and labor relations here appear to be at the point which the rest of the nation may attain some years hence. This is a forcing ground of industrial relations. It has had its organizing period, its violence, its terrible disorders. Now that the organizing is more or less complete, the community is making its first effort at stabilization. It is worth watching. The initiative petitions are a first step and, as some think, a swing of the pendulum backward. Insofar as they go to extremes they are the product of labor's own extremism. The problem is to convert this effort at stabilization into real balance—to install a governor on labor's 120-horsepower machine, but not to try the impossible and lock that machine in the garage.

Erwin D. Canham

Indians Get Too Much Rain; Want White Man's Weather

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Torrential rains in the Midwest this summer have made some Indians, at least, wish their "sacred bundle" was back in the New York Museum of the American Indian.

This tribal relic of North Dakota's Gros Ventre Indians, whose loss in 1907 was followed by a long period of drought, was ceremoniously restored to its original owners last January. Dressed in their finest regalia, Foolish Bear and Drags Wolf, members of the Tribe's "Water Buster" clan stopped off in Washington to thank the Great White Father, President Roosevelt, for the help given by the Government in their long struggle to reacquire the "bundle," said to contain two skulls of Thunderbird deities.

Encouraged by Indian Commissioner John Collier, advocate of self-expression and religious liberty for the Indians, the tribe traded for the bundle a sacred buffalo medicine horn, a possession of Foolish Bear's family for nearly two centuries.

Now a letter comes to the Indian Commissioner describing the deluge that has descended this summer and pointing the finger of guilt at the "sacred bundle."

Describing destruction wrought to crops from an abundance of rain incapable of absorption by present-day trees and soil coverings, Scott H. Peters, a Wisconsin Chippewa, says, "I would like to suggest that the Indians be induced to return this 'sacred bundle' to the Museum in New York where it has been kept since it was captured many years ago and let the White man control the weather."

Short-Changing on the Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—American visitors to London in late summer—along with visitors from other lands and from the British provinces—are deprived by tradition of seeing in comfort something that they would very much like to see in comfort. The Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace.

Directly the King and his Court leave London, this colorful piece of routine military pageantry, the finest of London's daily "free performances" is shifted from the spacious forecourt of Buckingham Palace where thousands can watch it to the far from spacious Friary Court at St. James's Palace, where only a few persons can obtain a view on a short length of sidewalk.

"Can't something be done about it," said one American girl after she had tried in vain to see the ceremony. "I went along to Buckingham Palace, because I always thought the Guard was changed there and they directed me to Marlborough Gate. But when I went there I couldn't get anywhere near. It didn't seem as if any one else could either. It seems such a pity."

The reason for the change is that, except when the King is actually in residence at Buckingham Palace, his home is theoretically at St. James's. So the guard goes on duty there. Unfortunately it is at a time when the annual tourist invasion reaches its zenith. So the slogan for those who want to tell about the Changing of the Guard when they get back home is "Get There Early."

Ethylenediamine—a Short Word

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. — Cunning captains of spelling-bee teams and editors who wish to add a little variety to the everyday task of the typesetter might take a leaf out of the book of Prof. Charles Gibson, president of the Chemistry Section at the British Association meeting which was held here.

It should not matter particularly which leaf, or which book. There would surely be a good word on every page. Here are some of the words Professor Gibson used at the B. A. meeting.

Dibenzylsulphidodiethylbromogold.
Monoethylenediaminotera n - propyldibromodigold.
Thallousacetylacetone.
Ethylenediamine.
Diaminodiethylethertetraethyldibromodigold.

And they say that natural science is simplifying existence!

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Tourist business has good season.

Farley boosts Brann in Maine speech.

Record registration rolled up in Boston.

Special legislative commissions start work.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 11**

Tirol Germans Accept Italian Rule

German minority looks forward no longer to joining Reich — Effect of Anschluss.

Lot felt satisfactory in comparison to that of kinsmen in northern districts now German.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOLZANO, Alto Adige, Italy—A completely new situation has arisen among the German population of the Alto Adige—a portion of the Austrian Tirol which was handed over to Italy after the World War. The sudden change from expectation that Germany would press its demands for union with its kinsmen of the Alto Adige to disappointment over Reichsführer Hitler's pledge to Italy to respect for all time the new frontier of the Alps, the Brenner, which since the absorption of Austria divides Greater Germany from Italy, has produced a marked effect on these German subjects of Italy.

The vast majority of the Alto Atesini have been, on the whole, loyal to the Italians acquiescing in all the laws and measures that had been enforced upon them. Within the German-speaking minority, however, there was a small percentage (mainly composed of the intellectual class and the clergy) which was, secretly at least, opposed to Italian rule. This minority resisted Italian efforts to political penetration, and kept contacts with Austrians and Germans beyond the border.

Deprived of German patronage and realizing that Germany intended to fulfill the new obligations assumed toward Signor Mussolini, the leaders of the Alto Atesini have had no alternative but to accept the new situation. Appearances indicate that they have accepted it with fairly good grace. They have dropped much of their former opposition and changed their attitude toward Italy from one of passive resistance to one of co-operation. For the time being the question of the Italian South Tirol seems sufficiently settled to allow the Italians to intensify the Italianization of the German-speaking province.

Italy Strengthened

There are other factors which have contributed to strengthen Italy's position in this mountainous and strategic district. Terror in Austria and reported maltreatment of Austrians by their new German overlords have had considerable repercussions in the Alto Adige. The Italian South Tiroleans, without exception, feel that their lot, compared to that of their brothers in Northern Tirol, is in every respect extremely satisfactory. And they are inclined to be satisfied to be under Italian rule and relieved that their beloved homeland has been spared some of the experiences that have fallen to North Tirol.

Then there is the religious factor. The Alto Atesini are 100 per cent Roman Catholics. The strict respect shown by the Italians to the Roman Catholic religion and institutions in the Alto Adigo has won them the gratitude of the people. Here again Italy is benefiting from reports of religious persecution in Austria.

What has happened in the Alto Adige during the three months which followed the German invasion of Austria and the latter's incorporation into the Reich is of the utmost interest.

Kept Well Informed

The Alto Atesini have always been pretty well informed of what goes on beyond the northern side of the Brenner. They had followed with interest the recovery of Germany under National Socialism. They were strong admirers of Adolf Hitler. They listened-in attentively to the newscasts from the German wireless stations, especially from Bavaria. They were naturally anticipating the Anschluss, which would have included the absorption of Northern Tirol by Germany, and in a way they welcomed it in the certainty that Germany once in possession of part of Tirol would claim the return of the other part.

While Adolf Hitler proclaimed himself the champion and protector of all Germans living in foreign lands was he not thinking also of Italian subjects, who, they claimed, were being ruthlessly denationalized by their Italian rulers? And of the Southern Tirol had not Herr Hitler himself written in his book, "Mein Kampf," that it was an integral part of Austria, a land to be fought for, if it was ultimately to be regained—"never to be won back by solemn appeals to the good God, nor by pious hopes in any League of Nations, but only by force of arms"?

The Alto Atesini have read and studied "Mein Kampf." The book is to be found in many German homes of the Alto Adige. It is prominently displayed in the German edition in all the bookshops at Bolzano, and in many other towns of the Alto Adige.

Had "The Day" Come

It is hardly surprising that the dramatic events of mid-March which led to the disappearance of Austria as an independent State should have been accompanied by an expression of joy in some parts of the Alto Adige, especially those nearest to Austria. Had "The Day" arrived? Was it true that Signor Mussolini had agreed to hand over Southern Tirol to Herr Hitler in return for active German support to Italian expansion elsewhere? The rumor had been spread from Vienna and had found its way to the Alto Adige.

When the Swastika appeared on the Italian border there were displays of fireworks on top of several mountains on the Italian side of the Tirol. Fascists soon got busy to discover those responsible for this manifestation. They were found and were punished.

Then came like a bolt from the blue the solemn pledge given by Herr Hitler to Italy to respect the new frontier at the Brenner. This pledge was reasserted, amplified and turned into a "political testament" when the Führer paid his ceremonial visit to Rome in May. The effect of Herr Hitler's assurances upon the German-speaking Alto Atesini was most remarkable. Disappointment and resentment followed the first enthuiasm. Had Herr Hitler renounced forever his claim to the South Tirol? they asked. Had he really abandoned the South Tiroleans, who had a German tradition as strong and as old as those of other Germans now in foreign lands, in the hands of Fascist imperialists for the sake of a friendship which it is suggested cannot possibly last forever? Was that his final word? The effect of the change has been far-reaching.

European Beauty Spot

The Alto Adige is one of the beauty spots of Europe. It is inhabited by a compact German-speaking minority of some 250,000 South Tiroleans.

Like other German ethnical groups living in alien countries, these sturdy Tiroleans have not forgotten their centuries-old connexion with German Austria, a connexion which has been severed against their will by the "diktats" of Versailles and St. Germain. They, too, hoped and believed that one day they would be freed from the "foreign yoke" and allowed to rejoin their former fatherland. It was only a faint hope, since they know well how strongly determined was the Italian Government to defend the newly won Alpine frontier of the Brenner, but the hope was there, kept alive by the secret support received from the "brothers" in the Austrian Tirol and from Germany as well.

The German campaign for the redemption of the Alto Adige had never been abandoned, even though after the formation of the Rome-Berlin axis it became less intense. In January, 1938 (to mention only some pre-Anschluss instances), the Schwarze Korps, the organ of the Führer's Elite Guard, devoted an entire page to the alleged Italian tyranny over the South Tiroleans. In the following month, after Herr Hitler's visit to Italy had been publicly announced, posters calling attention to the plight of the German minority in the South Tirol were seen on the walls of Munich.

To Redeem Tirol

Shortly before the Anschluss, the National-Socialist League for Germanism abroad had started a campaign for redeeming the Southern Tirol. These were all significant episodes. They served to remind the Italians that in spite of the political understanding established between the Duce and the Führer the question of the Southern Tirol was regarded by German National Socialists as an open one.

Until quite recently there was undoubtedly an irredentist movement in the Alto Adige. This movement, cleverly camouflaged but not sufficiently concealed to escape the notice of the Italian authorities, was particularly strong among those Tiroleans—and their number is still very great—who remember the not too distant past when there was only one united Tirol in Europe, and it was to be found in Austria. Now it is split into two unequal parts, the German or Northern Tirol ruled by Berlin, and the Italian or Southern Tirol (Alto Adige) ruled by Rome. All the hopes of the South Tiroleans, or as they are now called Alto Atesini, have been shattered by Herr Hitler. And the Italians are reaping the benefits of this unexpected development.

Italian Pensions For Ex-Austrians

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 1

The Italian Cabinet with Premier Mussolini presiding today granted Tirolese veterans who served in the Austrian Army the same pensions paid to Italian World War veterans.

The action applies to the South Tirol which after fighting on the side of Germany became Italian after the World War. The German-speaking population there is estimated at 250,000.

The decree was one of numerous steps which Italy has taken to cement that district's sympathy since Reichsführer Hitler's annexation of Austria, March 13.

Plan to Spend LABOR DAY WEEK-END At TERRACE GABLES Falmouth Heights, Mass. Hotel closes for Season Sept. 6th.

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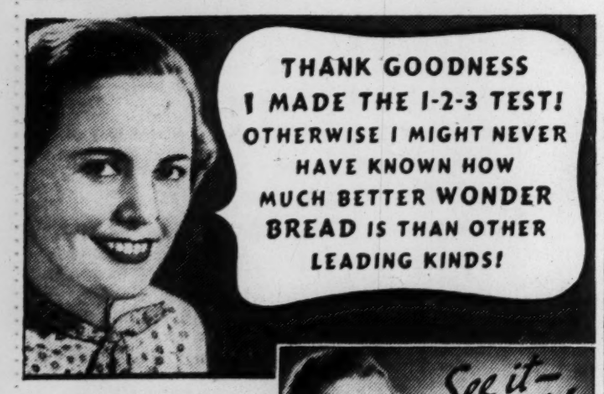
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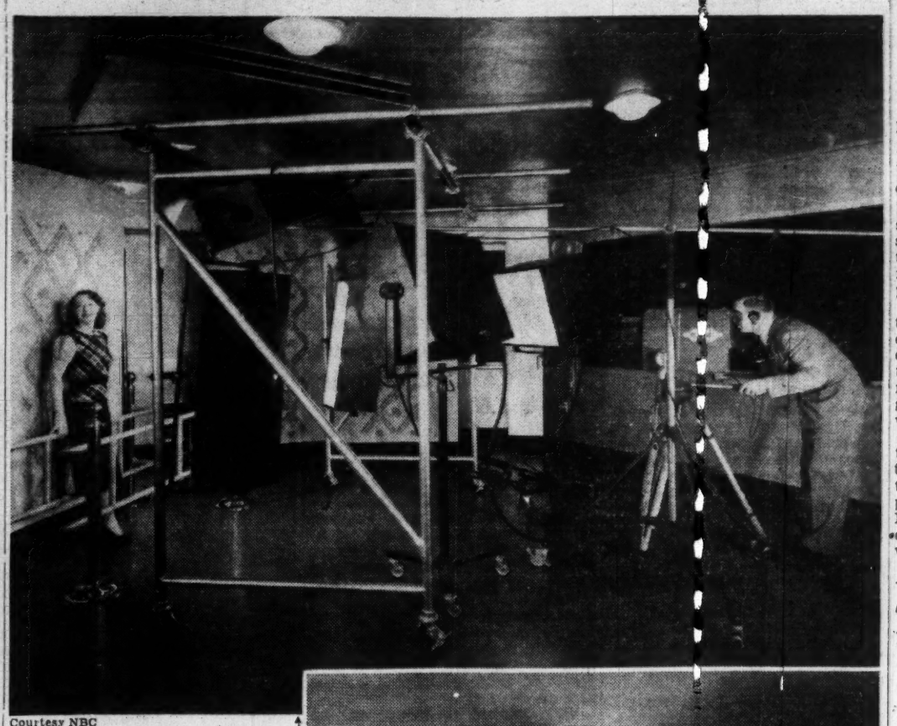
Behind the Scenes in Television



Courtesy NBC

Studio Posing

Upper: Betty Goodwin and Robert W. Clark "catching" a picture for the television broadcast. Lower: The "receiving monitor," or observation post, in a television studio. This is the "control" room, so to speak, for if the picture shown here is faulty it can be remedied. Miss Goodwin and Robert Morris, Development Engineer of NBC.

Television Tours Use Visitors In Showing Telecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—"Behind-the-scenes" television tours—the newest radio innovation in the United States—were inaugurated by the National Broadcasting Company today to give visitors to its studios in the RCA Building, Radio City, here, an opporounity not only to view real telecasts, but to participate in television demonstrations themselves. Each group will appear before the camera for the party following, which sees the first group on receivers in an adjoining room.

A preview exclusively for the press was held here late yesterday afternoon and included, like the tours beginning today, a round of the television studios, a self-contained unit entirely separate from the one now in use for current experimental telecasts by NBC-RCA over station W2XVS atop the Empire State Tower.

The tours leave the mezzanine floor of the RCA building every 10 minutes from 9 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. They are headed by expert guides who explain the fundamentals of television. Members of each group also may examine the television apparatus at close range. Television reception is shown on RCA experimental receivers, and there is a display of miniature settings, backgrounds, and special visual effects used in television.

As in the case with the NBC studio tours, which have attracted nearly 3,000,000 visitors since their inauguration 4½ years ago, there will be an admission charge for the television exhibit.

Puerto Rican Radical Convicted of Slaying

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 1 (AP)—Elias Escobar, Puerto Rican Nationalist, was convicted today of the killing of a National Guardsman in an attempt on Gov. Blanton Winship.

The jury asked clemency for Escobar, but he refused, insisting on his innocence. Life imprisonment would be the maximum penalty.

Escobar was the first of nine defendants to be tried on charges of firing at Governor Winship while he was reviewing a parade last July 25. The Governor was not injured, but Col. Luis A. Irizarry of the Puerto Rican National Guard and two other Puerto Ricans were killed and more than 30 persons wounded.

Escobar was acquitted last year in the rtial of 11 Nationalists, who demand freedom from the United States for the Island Territory, for the killing of a Puerto Rican policeman in the 1937 Palm Sunday riots.

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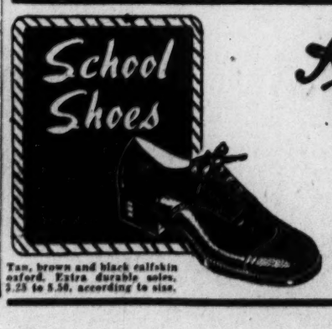

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Italy Orders Jewish Exodus; Limits Women's Employment

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP)—All Jews who have settled in Italy since Jan. 1, 1919, today were ordered to leave the country within six months by a Cabinet decree.

The decree applied even to Jews who have become Italian citizens, because citizenship conferred since that date was revoked.

The edict was made applicable to Italy proper, Libya, and the Aegean Isles. No mention was made of Italian East Africa.

Jews who fought in the Italian army and those former Austrian Jews who returned from war service before 1919 to homes in what now is Italian territory were exempted.

The settlement of Jews in Italy from now on was prohibited.

The decree defined as Jewish all persons born "of both parents of the Hebrew race regardless of religion."

Work of Women Restricted

The Cabinet also approved measures to stimulate childbearing by limiting the numbers of women workers and making promotion of men in the Civil Service dependent on their marital status.

The percentage of women employed in public and private offices was limited to one to every ten men, except in special cases.

Civil Service workers were denied promotion if unmarried, in some cases after the age of 26, in others after 30.

Married men alone were made eligible to all higher Government posts.

"Defense of Italian Race"

Before it met the Cabinet had been expected to take measures to enforce the Fascist Regime's new campaign "for the defense of the Italian race."

On August 23 Italy started its special census of its Jews.

Questionnaires more than a yard long were distributed to all Jews and "suspected Jews." The latter were compelled to state whether the suspicion that they were Jews was erroneous. Information asked included names, ages, addresses of all members of the family, parentage, profession, citizenship, religion, date of arrival in Italy, and war service.

No official information however was yet available to show the number of Jews who would be affected by the decree, but observers estimated it would be more than 10,000.

Milan police recently reported that 2,000 Jews had settled there after Germany's absorption of Austria last March 13. A large number also was reported at Turin, and other Austrian refugees have settled in Trieste and other northern Italian cities.

The last Italian census before the war listed 34,324 adherents of Judaism in 1911. A census in 1931 recorded 47,435 persons who professed the Jewish religion.

Noted Mill Town to Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, England—The charter centenary here is being celebrated with a "Cavalcade of Bolton" in September, although the actual centenary date falls on Oct. 11.

Pioneering in the manufacture of cotton in this country, this one-time moorland market town has risen to industrial eminence as a fine cotton spinning center of the world.

Woolens were manufactured here 700 years ago, and by the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign Bolton was using cotton in the form of fustians, of which the warp was flax and the weft cotton.

Early manufacturing in Bolton owed its origin and development to religious persecution on the Continent, which sent skilled refugees to Lancashire. Progress later was accelerated by the inventive ability of citizens like Richard Arkwright and Samuel Crompton. Arkwright, a barber here in the eighteenth century, perfected the spinning frame. Crompton's spinning mule revolutionized the industry and Hall-i'-th'-Wood, the scene of his experiments, is now a Folk Museum.

For five years Crompton devoted his nights to perfecting the famous spinning mule, working in an attic six feet square. He fashioned a fiddle and played it at the theater to buy tools, and in a room at his old home is an organ which he made.

His invention completed, he was tricked into revealing its secret and his genius brought huge profits for others but hardly anything for himself.

Industrial progress in Greater Bolton has since seen the construction of more than 300 spinning mills with nearly 10,000,000 spindles, while other large local industries embrace coal mining, the manufacture of textile machinery and rayon, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing.

Old Autos on Farms

One in every six automobiles on United States farms is 10 years old or over according to a Government survey in selected counties of 40 States.

Lindberghs Forced Down

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 1 (AP)—Col and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were reported tonight to have made a forced landing at Olmuetz, in central Czechoslovakia.

The report said both were safe. They were flying from Cluj, Rumania, and had planned to reach Prague by tonight. Cloudy weather made flying difficult.

New College Course Seeks To Fit Girls for Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Stephens College, a junior college for women here, will inaugurate a course in vocational orientation with the opening of the full semester Sept. 12, with tests and instruction designed to aid its 1,500 students in selection of vocations for which they are qualified, it was announced by Dr. James M. Wood, president of the college.

The course will be largely laboratory work, a self-study of the general and special abilities of the student, Dr. Wood said. The instructors will also study the temperament of each student, seeking to guide her into work in which she will be happy.

With the matters of ability and temperament disposed of, instructors will attempt to find the "pattern of interest" of the student, and put her to work upon that course. If the undertaking first chosen does not "fit," Dr. Wood said, the work will turn to another field.

Once the abilities and temperaments of the student have been determined, the question of whether the student's financial resources will permit the completion of training for the career will be taken up, as will the question of the particular phase of the profession for which the student is best fitted and is most interested. Consideration will also be given to the prospects for employment in that field once the student has completed her training.

The course will have its practical angle in first hand experience in the line of work chosen by the student as a check upon the accuracy of the guidance work, and in a check of her qualifications for the career against the known qualifications of other persons who have achieved success in that particular field.

As additional preparation for the new work, the college has built up a most complete guidance library, Dr. Wood said. In it are books and pamphlets dealing with virtually every profession likely to appeal to a college girl.

Taking 'Pictures That Talk'; Experts Tell Some Secrets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If the bride and groom want a photograph taken by an up-to-date photographer these days, they must get rid of that stiff, formal, serious air.

Plastic posing is definitely out, George M Edmondson, Cleveland, Ohio, photographer, told photographers from all parts of the United States attending the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Photographers' Association of America.

"Make a bride look like a real person, not like a decorated doll," Mr. Edmondson advised while he fluffed out the tulle train of the bride he was posing on the stage. He showed how to get six different poses of the bride and groom when both are in a hurry to leave for the altar, and when fathers and mothers are adjusting their own gloves as the final twist before going to the ceremony.

Must Work Fast

"You have to work fast," he said. "You must size up the couple when they come in," he said, "place them where you want them, arrange the folds of the gown so the lace shows in the final portrait, and, above all, put three dimensions into the picture."

With folds of satin and tulle spread before her, the bride lowered her bouquet of flowers a trifle at the expert's request, and the picture was taken.

"Step right up to her side," the groom was told. "Take the rod out of the back of your neck, relax a little, and smile," the photographer ordered. Then he pulled down the groom's sleeve and pushed up his white-gloved hand.

Each day of the week's convention witnessed practical demonstrations of "pictures that talk" by photographers, expert in certain fields.

Photographing children is more than just having them sit still and look pleasant, photographers were told by Walter Scott Shinn, New York expert in children's portraits. "Each photograph must tell 1000 words," he said.

Snapping Children

"Taking pictures of children involves much more than a knowledge of good technique in handling the camera," declared Mr Shinn. "First I must know something about cause and effect in regard to children. I must know how to get boys and girls to do something so I will have something to photograph."

Mr. Shinn had a bagful of tricks to interest youngsters and encourage them to act naturally. He makes a coin disappear from his elbow and then takes it from behind an ear to the delight of the boys and girls. He shows them rubber pencils, and funny glove dogs which bark with the ventriloquist's aid. When the children are thoroughly interested—then snap, and the picture is taken.

"Photographing women in the Modern Manner" was the topic which launched Paul Linwood Gittings on a demonstration in another session. He told photographers how to put "flair, style, and interest" into photographs of modern women. With models gowned in the latest mode he demonstrated what photographs of women should be.

Three Costumes

When this Texas portrait photographer makes an appointment for a sitting, he expects her to bring a sports outfit, street ensemble, and evening gown. Then he can photograph her in the style of dress most becoming.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gerdes of New York City explained difficulties of photographing more than one woman in a single picture. They discussed the importance of costumes and the means of getting good composition.

Taking pictures in the garden instead of confining all photographs to the studio was discussed by Fred R. Bill, President of the Association.

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'Social': YMCA Hears It Means Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 1—The American people are rapidly getting away from a concept of the word "social" as meaning charity or any unbusinesslike consideration for individual welfare, according to C. R. Dooley, Industrial Relations Manager of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, in a keynote address opening the twenty-first annual Conference on Industrial Relations here. The meeting is under the auspices of the Industrial Service of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association in co-operation with the committee of representative industrial men.

"It is today being recognized that stockholders, employees, and the public constitute a complex system, each group of which can, in the aggregate and in the long run, get the most out of a structure which is set upon a co-operative basis," Mr. Dooley told 500 representatives of industry and the YMCA here yesterday. "Incidentally," he added, "all three of these groups constitute the customers."

Workers Over 40

Sectional meetings devoted to discussions of industrial affairs started immediately after Mr. Dooley's address. The first of these was devoted to the problems in industry affecting the worker over 40 years old. An exhaustive survey of the aspects of this problem is now being made by a New York State joint legislative committee headed by Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth of Geneseo.

Mr. Wadsworth reviewed the work of his committee, declaring it had found that prosperity could not be legislated and that responsibility for the rehabilitation of workers should rest equally between the State and employers.

"We have no intention of recommending prohibitive, declarative, or sumptuary legislation to the further hamperance of industry and interference with the intelligent development of business," Mr. Wadsworth said. "Although our neighbor, Massachusetts, has placed a somewhat prohibitive act on their statute books, we have not been able to discover that any particular effect has been noticed, and it is our considered opinion that a very thorough trial of such laws should be made under conditions similar to ours before any such recommendations should be advanced.

"Generally speaking, we consider ourselves a fact-finding committee rather than a policy-making committee. The true value of this committee, or that of any other similar governmental unit, can be found in helpful co-operation with employer and employee alike; in gathering data for the use of industry to the end that all employers, large and small, will join in solving their own problems. Recent history has shown that no government, no matter how great its resources, can hope to provide permanent jobs to its unemployed under our present system."

Industrial Accidents

Mr. Wadsworth recalled that his committee had asked the New York State Department of Labor for a survey and breakdown of industrial accidents in New York State for 1936 and 1937, itemizing them as to age groups and also as to frequency against severity of accidents in age groups.

"If the final figures show that the younger worker is equally as costly as the older worker," he continued, "the employers of this State and of any other states will suspect they have been wasting manpower in rejecting or discharging middle-aged employees and will proceed to study their pay rolls and costs in the light of these new ideas. If, on the other hand, the facts from the Department show the opposite to be true, it will then be our duty to give to the facts the fullest publicity and to adopt methods of approach to that phase of the problem which will fit in with the new facts.

The evening session of the conference heard Dr. George W. Taylor, impartial arbitrator of the full-fashioned hosiery industry, analyze the problems of industry versus unions on the subject of bargaining.

"The failure of individual bargaining in this Country has brought collective bargaining into the picture as the best technique yet evolved for the protection of the rights of not only management and labor, but of the consumer as well," he said. "The biggest wage cuts have recently been taken by the most fully unionized industries because the unions there were securely established and ready to bargain."

Mistakes Encouraged

Mr. Taylor laid important stress on the word "encourage" in the preamble to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which says that "the National Labor Relations Board shall encourage collective bargaining."

Mr. Taylor readily admitted that, in his opinion, many mistakes had been made by the Board, but said that the one policy of plant elections had outweighed all mistakes in giving the men the right to be represented by a majority rather than by a vociferous minority who in some cases controlled voting.

"Unions have developed their Departments of War, but have not yet developed their Departments of State," he declared.

"Looking to the future," Dr. Taylor viewed hopefully the great resources of this Nation, its fine factories, and able laboring men.

"With these priceless assets, we shall not be found wanting," he declared.

Security Program Goes Into Effect At Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Adoption of a far-reaching security program, including disability and accident benefits, vacations with pay, and insured retirement income for all employees of Williamsburg's Restoration Corporations, went into effect Sept. 1.

The plan is part of the employer-employee policy of John D. Rockefeller, sponsor of restored Williamsburg. Both white and negro employees share in the three plans, length of service being the major determining factor in all payments.

Retirement benefits are based on contributions, the companies matching dollar for dollar the amounts contributed by employees toward annuity purchases, based on a percentage of monthly earnings. Additional contributions are made in the case of employees not subject to social security payments.

Employees of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., Williamsburg Taverns and Ordinaries, Inc., and Williamsburg Craftsmen, Inc., will share in the program.

Three Billions in Trade

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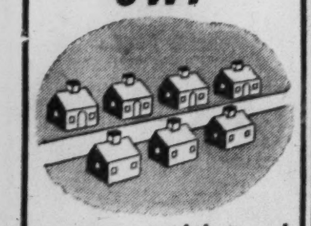

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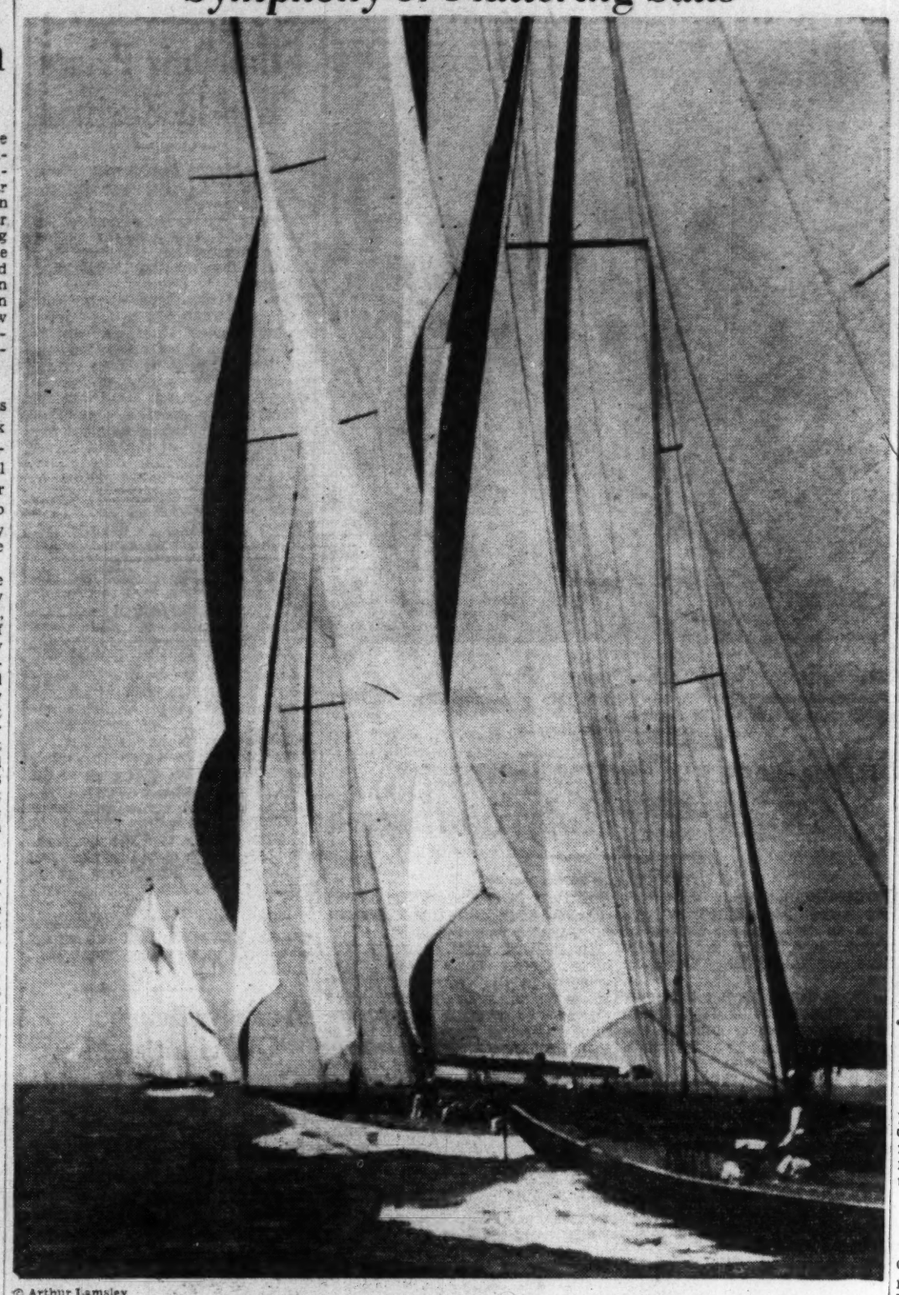

© Arthur Lamsley

Cowes—Historic Rendezvous of Yachtsmen

Yacht Center Named for 'Lowing' Cannon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COWES, England—This center for British yachtsmen, which is one of the most famous sailing ports in the world, is likely to be associated only with luxury craft. But actually more week ends sailing in the Solent, off the Isle of Wight, and for them, too, the Cowes racing week in August is a great attraction.

How did Cowes get its name?

The appearance in Spithead in 1545 of a French fleet of some 200 ships, and the threatened invasion of the Isle of Wight caused the fort, which is now the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle at West Cowes to be built. Cowes derives its name from the guns in the fort, which when fired, resembled the lowing of a cow.

Every trace of the fort on the eastern shore disappeared long ago, but the western fort was converted at the beginning of last century into the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle.

The present yachting tradition of Cowes is rooted in the early years of last century when sailing matches were the result of wagers, and rival owners and their crews showed personal animosity. Organized racing then was unknown, and it was not until "a select party of gentlemen dined together at the Marine Hotel, West Cowes," that anything approaching the organization of yacht racing came into existence. The Royal Yacht Squadron was founded in 1815 and Cowes became the headquarters of British yachting.

During the early part of last century, people of wealth and fashion discovered Cowes as a safe resort for seabathing. Yachting, or "salt water sailing," as it was called, was only an added attraction on the sailor's playground, the Solent. The discovery created what might be termed the social side of the Cowes tradition, and society's "visit to Cowes" became a permanent habit terminating the London season.

Royalty adopted the Cowes habit as far back as 1812 when George IV sailed into the Roads in the Royal Yacht accompanied by men-of-war, then wooden sailing ships.

The first big yacht to be constructed at this racing center was the brig Waterwitch, built in 1834 to Joseph White's design on strictly naval lines for the Earl of Belfast. She was 91 feet, 2 inches long in the gun-deck, had a displacement of 324 tons, and carried a crew of 50. The Admiralty bought it from the owner after the yachting season that year for £4,000 and commissioned it as a gun brig, because of its racing speed. Its most famous race, for a thousand guineas, was with the schooner Galatea. The course was from the Nab to the Eddystone and back in a westerly gale. The Waterwitch won easily.

Now it costs about £25,000 to build an Endeavour, and a first prize does not exceed £110. But therein is expressed the sporting tradition of Cowes—the prize money is a small consideration when compared with a winning flag.

The Marine Parade, Cowes, commanding a glorious seascape, is backed by narrow, tortuous streets reminiscent of mid-Victorian times. The little town gives one a sense of restful abandon; even out of season, when shorn of its white wings, it is a delightful spot for a holiday. So much does it rely upon its tradition that it never caters to the amusement of its guests. It takes it for granted that they need only yachting!

Cowes possesses an essentially English individuality. It is characteristically democratic, where royalty, society, and the ordinary citizens jostle one another in the street. The tradition of the town forbids any undue "fuss" to be made.

Grand Jury Stages Own Raids To Curb Crime in Knoxville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A lawyer who consented to become foreman of the Grand Jury in Criminal Court here has done what few Grand Jury foremen in America have attempted to do.

Grand Juries usually sit and hear evidence brought before them. They return indictments or they do not.

When Hugh C. Simpson became foreman here he first called on citizens to furnish him with information on law violations, and then made raids to obtain evidence.

Slot Machines Seized

He seized slot machines and raided liquor places.

A slot-machine operator accused Mr. Simpson of taking money from a machine. Mr. Simpson denied it and demanded a hearing. This was refused because, the magistrate explained, the case would have to be waived to Mr. Simpson's Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury foreman then arose in court and insisted: "I ask that you put me in jail. Then I can get a habeas corpus writ and get a public hearing on it."

But the magistrate refused.

Simpson Statement

Then Mr. Simpson issued a statement which said in part:

"Criticism has been made of me that I should stay in the Grand Jury room. My answer is the Grand Jury is a fact-finding body. It seeks evidence of lawnessness, and law-enforcing agencies are duty bound to bring that evidence to the Grand Jury. If those agencies fail to bring the evidence before it, its members have a right to go out and get the evidence. . . .

"Since I have been deprived of a trial, I want to state in answer to charges pending against me that I had a legal right, if I so desired, to take all the money out of machines that were seized. The man who accused me, or his secret employer, would have no right to complain, because the property seized was contraband, that is, it was unlawful property, not subject to ownership, or larceny. Since the money found therein was the fruits of illegitimate gambling, the gamblers had no real legal property right in the contests of these devices.

Request to Citizens

"I request all citizens who desire suppression of lawlessness in their communities to report complaints to me. They should state how the law is being violated, so I can get a legal search warrant. Officers who want to enforce the law will be selected to assist in executing the search warrants. If citizens know of dereliction of duty on the part of peace officers, that should also be reported. Recent events demonstrate the importance of all good citizens lending assistance to law-enforcement agencies in suppressing crime, and preventing it from again getting out of control. . . ."

At one term of court, Mr. Simpson summoned more than 1,500 witnesses in making a general inquiry.

Museum Deals in Present, Not Past, in San Antonio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—One usually considers a museum as being educational mainly through its display of relics of the past, but Witte Memorial Museum here offers educational facilities in terms of today and tomorrow.

This institution has classes even during the summer and at recent "graduation" exercises certificates were issued to 80 persons who had completed courses in poetry, art, hand weaving, conversational Spanish and French, and Mexican folk dancing. The exercises marked the close of all-summer classes except one in puppetry, which continued for a four-week session.

Peace and Trade Scanned at Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Sept. 1—Germany's elaborate military manoeuvers are an attempt at blackmailing Great Britain into accepting a solution of the Czechoslovakian question favorable to the Nazi Government, Dr. Vera M. Dean, Director of Research for the Foreign Policy Association, told the Fourth Annual Leadership Institute on International Problems at the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation here today.

Uncertainty regarding possible British action in defense of the Czechs has given Germany hope that it may achieve the disintegration of Czechoslovakia and thus again stand a chance, lost in 1918, of becoming the strongest power in Europe, Dr. Dean said.

Seventy-six delegates from high schools and colleges are attending the Institute, sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association and the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations. Its aim is to train in peace organization work.

Nations will not fight for the things they need if they can obtain goods through the legitimate channel of trade, Joseph A. Jones, representative of the Export Committee of the American Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said in an address last night.

"But unless trade can cross international boundaries, troops will," Mr. Jones warned.

"If the channels of commerce remain open we may hope that the world's merchants will remain merchants and not become international gangsters."

In promoting a greater interchange of world goods, the Hull treaties may be considered among the most potent forces in the direction of world peace, he said.

"In the United States present efforts to recapture overseas markets through reciprocal trade agreements are aiding employment in American industry and agriculture and are contributing toward friendly relations with the other nations of the world," he continued.

"The increase in trade which has occurred with the 18 countries with which the United States has concluded trade agreements has been an important factor in stabilizing employment in our factories and on our farms.

"Shipments to agreement countries are increasing at a faster rate than to nonagreement countries, being 42 per cent more in the former case as compared to 26 per cent in the latter."

Taking the automobile industry as an example, Mr. Jones recalled that 1,000,000 American motor vehicles were sold abroad in 1929, but that the total sales fell under restrictive tariff policies to less than 200,000 units in 1932.

"Under the simulus provided by the Hull program these sales abroad have tripled and were 670,000 units last year," he said. "This is typical of gains in many other industries employing hundreds of thousands of workers."

Of All Things . . . !

Police for Swing

TORONTO (CP)—Canadian and United States Police Chiefs at the International Police Congress have put their unofficial stamp of approval on swing. Typical comment came from Police Chief Ralph Brooks of Portland, Maine.

"All my six kids are jitterbugs," Chief Brooks said. "I thought at first I might cause some trouble, but now I'm all for it. I even like it myself. If I could do the big apple without making a spectacle of myself, I'd do it."

And It Still Runs

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—When the clock in the Lane County Courthouse tower stopped running an expert started repairs by removing a cog wheel and assorted metal.

During the expert's absence a janitor walked in with wrench and crowbar. The clock began ticking.

The expert fears damage because of missing parts, but the clock runs merrily on—showing the correct time.

Nothing to Crow About

SALEM, Va. (AP)—It's against the law for roosters to crow at night here.

The City Council, annoyed by a particularly raucous-voiced fowl, outlawed such crowing as a public nuisance. Owners of lawbreaking roosters are subject to a $25 fine and ten days in jail.

By Any Other Name

CHICAGO (AP)—The aroma of cooking does not constitute a public nuisance—in the nose of the law, at least.

Judge Francis Borelli has so ruled. Mrs. May Goodstein brought the charge of maintaining a public nuisance against her next door neighbor, Daniel Conway. She complained that the smell of various viands on the Conway stove penetrated the Goodstein home.

The Judge did a little personal sniffing between the houses. The air was redolent of roasting chicken. His pronouncement:

"The odors of Mrs. Conway's cooking could never be detrimental to health. The defendant is discharged."

Vari-Colored Blackboards

WASHINGTON (AP) — When teacher sends Johnny "to the board" this fall, he may draw a black picture on a yellow surface.

In some cities, "blackboards" now are cream colored or yellow, and the chalk is black.

Whatever their color, the successors to the old slate still are considered a good thing at the Federal Office of Education.

"Children like to use their whole arms and see things in the large," one export said today. "Blackboards should have plenty of space for the pupils' writing as well as for the teacher's."

Indian Scribblers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The early American Indian was just as bad about carving his initials on any piece of smooth rock as the modern American tourist in writing his name on a monument.

Dr. Julian H. Steward of the Smithsonian Institution declared that "idle scribbling" was the only reason for many of the crude Indian pictures and geometric designs found in caves and on smooth rock walls and stones throughout the country.

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New Deal Homestead Groups Chosen for Hosiery-Making

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Settlers at three New Deal homestead communities will soon be making hosiery for a living, the Farm Security Administration has announced.

Silk throwing and hosiery plants are to be operated by the Dexdale Hosiery Mills, of Lansdale, Pa., at Cumberland Homesteads, Tenn., Red House Farms, W. Va., and Skyline Homesteads, Ala.

Plans are announced for a farm machinery manufacturing plant at Arthurdale, W. Va., where homesteaders up to now have been dependent on a small vacuum cleaner plant, a shirt factory and the various co-operative enterprises of the community itself.

Getting industry to decentralize—one of the main aims of the original subsistence homestead scheme—has also been one of the most difficult. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Bernard Baruch, New York financier, have been active in seeking factories for the various experimental communities, built with Federal funds.

Besides working in the hosiery mills, the homesteaders will share in the profits from their operation, under arrangements approved by the Farm Security Administration. Operating companies, owned jointly by the Homestead Association and the Hosiery Company, will supervise construction and subsequent operation of the plants. The community co-operatives will finance and own all physical properties, through funds borrowed from the Government.

To participate in the plan, the Homestead Associations have borrowed, or will borrow, the following sums:

Red House Association, $750,000; Cumberland Cooperative Company, $750,000; Penderlea Farm Homestead Association, Inc., $750,000; Skyline Industrial Company, $490,000, and Homestead Industrial Company (Bankhead), $310,000. Most of the loans will be invested in the plants and equipment to be owned by the Associations.

Homesteaders and members of their families will be given preference in selection of workers for the plants. It is contemplated that the operations will provide about 58 jobs at Bankhead Farms; 106 at Skyline, and about 170 at each of the others. Annual pay rolls will range from an estimated $50,000 at Bankhead, and $100,000 at Skyline, to about $150,000 at the others.

Spanish Loyalists In First Exchange Of War Prisoners

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 1 (AP)—One hundred Spanish Leftists imprisoned in the Insurgent-held Canary Islands since early in the Civil War have entered Government Spain as the first group to be released under auspices of the British Committee for the Exchange of the Spanish War Prisoners.

The group entered Government Spanish territory by way of Cebère, French Mediterranean port at the frontier. Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Chairman of the Committee, said a similar group of prisoners now held by Government Spain would be sent to Insurgent territory by way of Hendaye, "very soon."

Canning Industry Grows in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Oregon's canning industry has progressed so rapidly in three decades there is one chance in 38 every time Mrs. America gets out her can opener she cuts the lid from produce packed here.

In 1921 the chances were only one in 40 and before the war—well, Mrs. America put up most of her foodstuffs herself in glass jars.

A bulletin released by the State Planning Commission values the industry at $17,651,421 annually. The average monthly employment is estimated at 3,841 with thousands of persons supplementing regular income with cannery occupations during the peak summer period.

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Castle Landmark in English History

Scottish Travel Association; Underwood

Hollyroodhouse, Edinburgh; Inset, Queen Mary

Britain's Queen Mother had leading part in transforming dingy museum-piece into a comfortable place for royalty on their visits to Edinburgh.

Siberian Border Agreement Near, Tokyo Declares

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today a new Japanese-Soviet Russian Commission was "progressing satisfactorially" in its efforts to fix the Korean-Siberian-Manchukuo boundary near Changkufeng, where Russian and Japanese troops fought between July 11 and Aug. 11, when a truce was signed.

The spokesman said there were indications an agreement would be reached after one more meeting of the Commission.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Japanese military has ordered all Japanese residents of British and French areas here to withdraw by Sept. 15.

The order was understood to have been issued after conferences of Peiping and Tientsin military officials.

The Japanese press charged that activities were permitted in the foreign areas which were harmful to North China order.

[The Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi said the move was ordered because Anglo-French authorities "misinterpret the sincere intention of the Japanese side to protect the interests and nationals of third powers and interfere in Japanese commercial activities."]

Own Duty Increased

TORONTO (CP) — Canada must not rely upon its neighbor or sister nations to pay the premium on its national insurance, Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of National Defense declared in a recent address here.

President Roosevelt's "noble declaration" assuring aid if an invader threatened Canada only increased, rather than lessened, Canada's own responsibility, the Minister asserted.

Third Queen Mary Comes To Ancient Holyroodhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Sept. 1—Queen Mary came here today to rest awhile in the ancient Palace of Holyroodhouse, linked romantically with the name of Mary Queen of Scots.

Britain's Queen Mother is to stay at the Palace for 10 days. Queen Mary has personally directed the renovation of this, one of Scotland's most historic palaces.

For too long the romance of Holyroodhouse has circled round one figure—that of the glamorous Mary Queen of Scots, who lived there for the short though crowded space of seven years. With her tragic departure most people imagine that the glory of the Palace waned, yet some grant it brief but brilliant recoveries under the transient influence of the Young Chevalier, or King George IV.

But the old Palace seems to have been susceptible always to feminine charm and it is under the care of three Queens called Mary that the somber building has brightened to their more gracious interest.

Rivalry for Invitations

When Charles II sent his brother, James Duke of York, to Scotland in 1679 it was to a largely new building, swept and garnished after recent restoration that the royal visitor came with his Italian wife, Mary of Modena. It was to his wife that Holyroodhouse was grateful for a revival of something like the former courtly atmosphere known to her namesake, the earlier Queen Mary. By her friendliness she won over many hearts, and great was the rivalry among the Edinburgh ladies to be invited to the delightful parties of the Duchess.

The royal hostess was interested in the amateur theatricals which took place in the roofed-in tennis court. Here in November, 1681, a comedy with the pompous title of "Mithridates, King of Pontus," was acted by the Princess (later Queen) Anne and the ladies of honor, in celebration of the birthday of the Duchess of York. Perhaps during the subsequent troubled reign of her husband as James II, this Queen Mary looked back on these happy days at Holyroodhouse, when James had occupied himself so pleasantly with the national game of golf and (as he said) had been "very careful to give offence to none."

Suitable Home for Royalty

For long years after her visit Holyroodhouse awoke from its dreams at the call of masculine visitors—Prince Charles Edward, confident that he could win back Scotland for the Stuarts; his conqueror, the Duke of Cumberland, George IV, feted and flattered with almost hysterical loyalty; and the Comte d'Artois with his gallant Frenchmen, fleeing from revolution.

In modern times, however, another Queen Mary has worked wonders in the gloomy old palace which resisted even Queen Victoria's attempts to brighten up with geranium-patterned chintzes. It is due to Queen Mary that Holyroodhouse has gradually been transformed from a dingy museum-piece and relic of "old, unhappy, far-off things," and is now a more suitable home for royalty staying in Edinburgh.

The Scottish public last year enjoyed seeing the household "plenishing" of silver, linen, and glass which was on exhibition before its installation in the Palace. The dignity of the great banqueting service (composed of 4,000 pieces) was due to the simplicity of its hand-hammered design with heavily-molded edges and engraved royal coat-of-arms. Its style was, appropriately enough, that of the mid-seventeenth century, the period of the Palace's last reconstruction.

Scottish women were thrilled by the sight of the linen damask which represented the 7,000 pieces that range from the great tablecloths to the exquisite little finger-bowl napkins and even down the scale to homely puddingcloths. The designs incorporated the royal arms and ciphers and the thistle. Yarn from flax grown on the King's estate at Sandringham was included in the 50,000 miles of thread used in the weaving at Dunfermline.

Home of Dignity and Charm

Such a supply nobly equips Holyroodhouse as a royal residence and does away with the previous inconvenience of bringing plate and napery from London every time the royal family stayed in the Palace.

Thanks to the keen interest and supervision of Queen Mary and the enterprise of the Holyrood Amenity Trust the State Rooms are now furnished with rich carpets, tapestries and valuable furniture and ornaments. With her unerring taste Queen Mary has counteracted the rather gloomy atmosphere and somewhat low ceilings of the great rooms by installing low-backed furniture upholstered in light-colored tapestry. The pomp of the Throne Room has also yielded to her skill in its complete redecoration.

It must be, therefore, with the liveliest interest that Queen Mary comes once more to the Palace of Holyroodhouse to rest for a little space in the quiet and venerable dwelling which, thanks to her gracious care and enterprise, is no longer a museum, but a home of dignity and charm.

Defense and Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—President Roosevelt's assurance that the United States would not stand idly by in the face of an invasion of Canada is fresh evidence of the good neighborliness of the United States toward Canada, but as a good neighbor Canada cannot shirk its duty to render its territory as immune from attack as possible, Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King declared in a recent address at Woodbridge.

The statement increases rather than decreases the responsibilities of Canadians for making their own country safe from invasion, he felt, and Canada must make itself so strong that no hostile power could strike the United States through Canadian territory.

Recalling that under the agreement reached at the Imperial Conference at London last year each Dominion was responsible for its own defense, he intimated that Canada's preparations will continue to be expanded, and Canada's defense is to be further secured by consultation and co-operation with other members of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. King also expressed his confidence that whatever difficulties stand in the way at present, the governments of the United States and Canada eventually will be able to work out the St. Lawrence waterways development to the satisfaction of both countries. The new United States proposal affords a practical basis for the discussion of the whole situation.

This proposal is to consolidate the Niagara and St. Lawrence projects, together with a settlement of the Great Lakes problem such as the Chicago diversion and the Ogoki diversion. The co-operation of the Hydroelectric Commission of Ontario and of the Ontario Government would be necessary for the utilization of the power produced at Niagara and on the St. Lawrence, he pointed out.

Mr. King was in full agreement with Mr. Roosevelt on the point that no solution of the problems of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence will be acceptable to either country that does not leave its government entirely master in its own house, and that the development of natural resources is a major problem of government.

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The first official U. S. Patent was issued in July, 1790.

Hollywood Offers Film Quiz Prizes To Aid Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a concerted effort to improve its own business, to put more money into circulation, and to make more jobs, the motion picture industry has taken its first step in a four months' institutional campaign.

This first step is a display advertisement addressed to the "average movie-goer." In this advertisement and in other advertisements to follow, the motion picture industry lays its cards on the table—takes the 88,000,000 steady movie patrons into its sanctum sanctorum and tells them frankly why moving pictures are one of the best forms of entertainment.

To carry out the objectives of this campaign the motion picture industry has organized itself in a way that it never has done before. It is distinctly a buyers' and sellers' business. In this campaign the buyers and sellers have combined virtually for the first time to promote their own welfare, as well as to furnish an example to other industries and to do everything in their power to start the prosperity ball rolling.

One of the factors in this campaign is a movie quiz which will carry $250,000 in prizes. This national contest started yesterday in 15,000 moving picture theaters. It takes the form of a pertinent question in connection with each of the 94 pictures released between Aug. 1 and Oct. 31. A contestant, to be successful, must answer correctly 30 of these questions. The questions are contained in movie quiz booklets which can be obtained from the attendants in motion picture theaters and they are free. They state the question and four suppositious answers, one of which is the correct one. This movie quiz contest lasts until Dec. 31.

Fresh Evidence Of Primitive Men Found in Florida

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Belief that primitive mankind lived in Florida at the close of the Ice Age, from 10,000 to 15,000 years ago, hunting the mastodon, elephant, and saber-toothed tiger, has received fresh impetus from investigations conducted by Dr. G. H. Richards of the New Jersey State Museum.

Dr. Richards in a report made public by the Geological Society of America states that as part of his study of marine fossils of the Pleistocene or Ice Age along the coast of Florida he revisited the site of Vero Beach on the eastern shore, where parts of three human skeletons, associated with bones of extinct animals as well as hunting implements of flint and bone, were discovered in the bank of a drainage canal some 20 years ago.

Some geologists suggested that since the remains were found only a few feet below the surface they might represent a burial that took place relatively late in geologic time. Others arguing from the undisturbed condition of the layers of rock above, and from chemical analyses of the human and animal remains which disclosed similar changes in mineral content, maintain that the human remains were contemporaneous with the remains of extinct animals known to be of Pleistocene Age.

Dr. Richards's findings support the latter view. He examined the layers of sand and sandstone in which the remains were found, as well as the overlying and underlying beds of shell, marl, muck, and limestone. The older or underlying beds, he states, were laid down in periods when the Ice Age glaciers receded temporarily from northern latitudes, melting and feeding the seas, which then grew in depth and covered the coastal plain of Florida.

These underlying beds, he found, were deeply eroded, indicating that a long period elapsed before the beds containing the human remains were laid down by a fresh inundation of the sea. This along with fossil evidence led him to conclude that the beds containing the human remains were laid down after the last ice sheet had withdrawn.

As a further result of his investigation, Dr. Richards found that during the Ice Age, Florida's climate fluctuated much as did the climates in more northern latitudes. When ice sheets receded in the north, the climate was at least as warm as that of today, and when they advanced the climate was much cooler.

Bill to Publicize Argentine 'Charta'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A motion has been introduced into the Legislature to authorize the printing of 10,000 facsimile copies of the Argentine Constitution, so that the national Magna Charta can become better known among the public and private institutions among which it would be circulated. The edition would be known as that "ordered by Congress."

The proposed issue has been compared with a similar initiative in the United States, where the Constitution was edited in pamphlet form. The main idea of the local sponsor is for all citizens to familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of the Argentine democratic system.

Germany's Air Contender

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Germany demonstrated its newest bid for North Atlantic commercial flying today, a four-motored Dornier flying boat, DO 26, called the "Seeadler." The ship is designed particularly to carry a payload of about 10 tons of freight a distance of 5,625 miles.

Ottawa Invites Hepburn

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has invited Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario to join with the Federal Government in technical examinations and discussions of the St. Lawrence deep waterways projects.

Rail Mediation in Deadlock; 19 Unions Order Strike Vote

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Employees of the United States' major railroads were asked today to decide whether they should strike in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut.

Leaders of 19 rail unions ordered a Nation-wide strike ballot among the 929,000 workers after the collapse Aug. 31 of efforts to mediate the wage dispute.

The National Mediation Board, which has been striving for a settlement since Aug. 11, completed its role under the Railway Labor Act by suggesting arbitration.

H. A. Enochs, chairman of the committee representing rail management, said the carriers were willing to submit the controversy to arbitration. Union chieftains refused.

A strike vote was immediately ordered by the Railway Labor Executive Association, representing 18 unions, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The balloting and tabulating will take about 26 days.

Mr. Enochs announced the wage slash, amounting to an estimated $250,000,000 annually, would become effective Oct. 1.

George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Association, stated "organized railroad labor is determined to preserve existing wage levels," and that if railroad managements "persist in their wage-cutting program, a grave situation impends."

Mr. Enochs declared a reduction in railway wages was "necessary, justified, and inevitable," and that a wage reduction "must come to further the national welfare."

Under the terms of the Railway Labor Act a strike is unlikely until Dec. 1 at the earliest. William M. Leiserson, Chairman of the Mediation Board, in stating that it had exhausted its efforts to terminate the controversy, pointed out that both sides must maintain status quo in their current relations for the next 30 days.

If the workers agree upon a strike after that period, he said, the Mediation Board can still prevent interruption of rail service by notifying President Roosevelt that a "national emergency" exists. Mr. Roosevelt then can appoint a fact-finding commission to investigate the problem. For 60 days after the naming of the commission, he added, no change in working conditions can be effected except by mutual agreement.

Mr. Leiserson said he had asked both sides to submit the controversy to a board of arbitration. The representatives of the managements agreed to such procedure, he added, but the 19 brotherhoods concerned had rejected the suggestion.

The dispute stemmed from the railroads' decision to cut wages 15 per cent. The proposal was advanced last May 12. The carriers' conference committee and representatives of the unions began negotiations last month. When these proved fruitless, the Mediation Board stepped in on Aug. 11. The mediators conferred with spokesmen for the managements and, separately, with the 18 brotherhoods in Mr. Harrison's Association and the Independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, headed by A. F. Whitney.

Fliers Flock to Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Airplanes of practically every make and design, and from all parts of the country, were arriving at Cleveland Airport today for the 1938 National Air Races, which open Sept. 3 for a three-day program aimed to prove the perfection, of modern aeronautical development and the skill of the United States leading aviators.

This year's air meet will be one day shorter than last year's. From the pilots' standpoint, it is an even bigger drawing card than the 1937 races, for cash prizes have been greatly increased. A total of $77,000 was paid last year, and this year more than $100,000 is being offered in prizes, a record for air meets. Consequently, entries are heavier and competition is expected to be more keen.

Another chapter in the history of long-distance air racing is scheduled for the opening day when the Bendix Transcontinental Trophy Race begins early in the morning at Los Angeles, with the flyers scheduled to flash over the finish line at Cleveland Airport some time in the afternoon. Col Roscoe Turner, Frank Fuller, winner of last year's Bendix race, and Jacqueline Cochrane, leading woman flier, are expected to be leading contenders for the $30,000 in prize money.

Another feature racing event is the Greve Trophy Race, limited to planes of 549 cubic inch ratings, which will take place Sunday over a distance of 200 miles in a 10-mile course. The cubic inch restrictions are expected to bring together a field of closely matched ships, adding to the competitive spirit.

As in past years, the big event will be the Thompson Trophy Race for the international closed course championship, which will be run on [illegible] Day noon. Air Race fans are anticipating unusually keen competition between Colonel Turner and Earl Ortman. Rivals for the past several years, the two fought it out last Decoration Day at Oakland, Calif., for racing supremacy, Pilot Ortman finally nosing out Colonel Turner by a scant 200 feet at the finish line.

Formation flying events will be featured by Army, Marine, and Navy fliers, always popular on Air Race program. A spectacular supporting program of closed course races, parachute jumping, and acrobatic flying is scheduled.

An idea of the vast amount of air traffic that flows into Cleveland Airport during the races may be gained from the fact that last year more than 1,100 airplanes were handled on the field in one day, and this was only on one half of the field, for the other half was being used for the race events.

Cleveland Airport is the largest air terminal in the world, with an all-way landing field of 1,040 acres, so constructed that it can safely accommodate an almost unlimited number of aircraft. Through a $3,000,000 WPA program it now is figured to be developed about 50 years in advance of future traffic requirements.

The airport has approached a monthly average of about 3,400 planes, which move more than 180,000 passengers a year. Accommodations provided by transport companies make the airport no more than 14 hours distant from any place in the United States.

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AFL Backs Barton and Fish; Claims Victories Over CIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1—The American Federation of Labor is today out for the re-election of Representative Bruce Barton, of the Seventeenth Congressional District, and Hamilton Fish, of the Twenty-Sixth District, both New York Republicans, it was announced by William Green, President of the Federation. He was silent on the possibility of labor support for Representative John J. O'Connor, of the Sixteenth Congressional District, Manhattan, whose defeat has been asked by President Roosevelt.

The policy of the Federation, Mr. Green declared, was to support organized labor's friends and to oppose its enemies. It was obvious that he did not consider friends of the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, as friends of the Federation and its affiliates. He made this clear when he recalled that the Federation opposed the re-election of Representative Maury Maverick, of the Twentieth (Texas) Congressional District.

Mr. Green stressed that nonpartisan policy was traditional with the Federation, adding that the primary elections now being held were proving its policy "practical and successful."

Green Claims Victory

"We are winning," he said, "the CIO is losing. The AFL does not attempt to shape political policies in Congress.

"We are interested in labor and economic legislation and no AFL officer is aspiring for office or political leadership. That is where we differ from the setup of the CIO, which is deliberately formulating an independent political program and party.

"America is not ripe for an independent Labor party. We still are an agricultural nation; we have not developed a real, comprehensive economic and industrial program uniting labor and the farmer. An independent political party now would mean merely isolating labor's strength, under the nonpartisan policy labor can be the balance of power.

"Our way, no matter who wins, we command respect, if we had a Labor Party and lost, our enemies would be in control."

Mr. Green said the AFL claims credit for the Democratic renomination of United States Senator E. D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith in South Carolina against opposition from the Roosevelt Administration.

"We backed him on his record of Senate votes on labor measures," Mr. Green said. "We did the same thing in Iowa for Senator Guy M. Gillette (D). We opposed Congressman Maury Maverick in Texas and he lost despite CIO and Administration backing. We supported Congressman Hatton W. Sumners and Martin Dies in Texas and Robert L. Doughton in North Carolina, all of whom were on CIO blacklists."

Cites Other Victories

Mr. Green named many other instances, in some of which the AFL beat the CIO or the Administration or both, while in others the AFL joined them in supporting a candidate.

"We are not influenced either way by the Administration 'purge' list," he added. "The President has his yardstick; we have ours. And as for the CIO, many members of Congress have told me that its opposition helped them."

The Executive Council yesterday conferred with Presidents of three international unions — Daniel W. Tracy, of the electricians; Joseph P. Ryan, of the longshoremen, and Arthur O. Wharton, of the machinists—to help its diagnosis of flaws in the Wagner Act. Mr. Green announced that all of the AFL unions now have been ordered to submit the records of all National Labor Relations Board decisions involving them.

The Council is working on proposed amendments to the Wagner Act, to be presented to the next Congress, and expects the Houston convention to authorize this after the delegates hear the Council's report on alleged pro-CIO decisions of the Labor Board.

Act "Worth Keeping"

Mr. Green emphasized, however, that the Wagner Act was "worth keeping."

"There is no doubt that all the workers of the United States favor it," he said. "It contains all the provisions of Section 7-A of the NRA, with some legal support for their enforcement. We propose only some improvements.

"We also will favor some amendments to the Social Securities Act, both in its old-age insurance and unemployment insurance sections. We think it should cover agricultural and domestic workers who now are excluded. We think the exemption from unemployment insurance that now is granted to persons hiring less than eight workers should be removed. All workers should be covered.

"But we realize this is new legislation, and experience will bring the necessary changes."

The Executive Council has been in session in Hotel Ambassador here since Aug. 22 and is scheduled to finish its work here tomorrow.

Wonders of Research: Secret of Fresh Air Sought

Water-catching nuclei that were supposed to make atmosphere stale for breathing, proved innocent—U. S. Bureau explains timber methods.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Condensation nuclei, the tiny ultra-microscopic particles formerly held responsible for stale air because of their large number wherever crowds gather, were recently exonerated of the charge, when Dr. R. A. Nielsen of Westinghouse disclosed that they are merely atmospheric "hitch-hikers" and do not affect the freshness of air.

Just reporting after a five-month scientific safari in the laboratory seeking what makes fresh air fresh, he asserts that he trapped billions of these air hitch-hikers in a metal sealed room and in rubber balloons, saturated and expanded the air which carried them, and counted the resultant water droplets in an Aitken counter to convince himself that the masses of nuclei do not have any effect on air freshness or staleness.

So tiny that almost a million of them bunched together are invisible, condensation nuclei are particles of matter serving as centers for the formation of water droplets when saturated air is expanded.

"If we really knew just what they are, we would know what they do," observes Dr. Nielsen. In fact, their ability to form droplets is the only clue to their detection. The search to learn where these nuclei come from and their purpose is part of the larger Westinghouse program of air conditioning research. The first part of the question can be answered, but knowledge of their purpose will have to wait upon further research. Human bodies produce these particles in millions per second; and chimneys send forth billions in every puff from the stack. Factories and automobiles are the two chief sources of the heavy nuclei content of city air.

In mountain air, explained Dr. Neilsen, the average number of condensation nuclei is a few hundred in each cubic centimeter, which is one-fifth of a teaspoon. In cities, the concentration of these invisible particles is much higher than in the country. Hence the thought that the presence or absence of the nuclei determines the freshness of air.

Inside the city limits of Pittsburgh, for instance, the nuclei counts varied from 45,000 to 700,000 per cubic centimeter, depending upon the wind direction and the nearness to industrial and congested traffic areas. Outside the city, the counts diminished rapidly and steadily until at a distance of 10 to 15 miles they were around 25,000.

A ready-made test presented itself to the experimenters one "smoggy" morning. The nuclei content of the air outside the laboratory window had climbed up to 200,000 per cubic centimeter and inside the room it was 75,000; yet there was no noticeable increase in freshness associated with the inside air.

Westinghouse

Dr. R. A. Nielsen

Assembling precipitator, in which condensation nuclei, the "hearts" of raindrops, are removed from air.

On Wood Research

As an aid to answering questions about wood utilization reasearch work, the Forest Service has just published "The Forest Products Laboratory," available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents a copy. This research laboratory is devoted to timber and wood research. Its 28 years of investigations have improved timber harvesting methods and aided economy in use.

Detecting Metal Flaws

Using the X-ray stereometer, a device which, like the old-fashioned stereoscope, gives a three-dimensional picture, it is now possible not only to detect the presence of flaws in the interior of metals, but to determine their depth as well. C. D. Moriarty, of the Works Laboratory, General Electric Company, explains the procedure by analogy.

"If you photographed a block of ice that had frozen around a shirt-button, the photograph would show the button—but would give no indication of its depth from the surface. However, if you wanted to know the depth of the button you simply would photograph the block at an angle. Comparison of the two photos would show the exact position of the button within the ice."

This method is used in the X-ray stereometer, which takes one picture from a point five degrees distant from the other. When placed in a stereoscope, the two pictures merge into one, and flaws stand out in their true depth relation.

Each Chair a Masterwork

Henry Ford, master hand at mass production, received a new slant on his favorite topic when he stopped at one of the numerous pottery and blanket stalls owned by Indians near Santa Fe., N. M. Some beautifully carved chairs, no two alike, attracted his attention. They were five dollars each.

"How much for a dozen?" he asked, expecting a special price, since it would be easier to make them all alike.

The Indian thought a moment and then announced, "Eight dollars each," explaining that when he makes a chair he puts his whole heart and soul into it. "If I go through with that 11 times I should at least make a profit out of it."

We are not certain, but we don't believe Mr. Ford made the prospective purchase after hearing such an indictment of mass production.

Astronomer Honored

According to Nature, the British journal of research, honorary foreign membership to the Royal Society of Edinburgh has been extended to Dr. Henry Norris Russell, director of Princeton Observatory; Dr. F. Enriques, professor of mathematics, Royal University, Rome; and Dr. Karl Freiherr von Tubeuf, professor of botany, University of Munich.

Herbert B. Nichols

GOP Must Appeal to Young And Labor, Barton Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 1—Bruce Barton, Republican Representative from the Seventeenth Congressional District, Manhattan, holds that the future of his Party and the upholding of its best traditions lie in its ability to round up several million more votes among young men and women. At the same time, he added, it must convince labor—and especially organized labor—that the Party leadership has an understanding of its problems and a sympathy for its aspirations, and, moreover, a constructive program.

"In the last election we had more than 17,000,000 votes," Mr. Barton told a meeting of about 800 members of the Federation of Republican Women of Nassau County at the home of Representative and Mrs. Robert Low Bacon here. "Well, having 17,000,000 votes in a national election is just about like having an almost fresh egg. It is not good enough. We must have several million votes more."

Mr. Barton asked where these votes were coming from, and gave his own answer.

"We must have young people," he continued. "They want to get married; they want to rear families, and that means they must have jobs. All right.

"In our Party are the men who are leaders in the financial and industrial activities of this country. They are men of good will and patriotic purpose. Let them help us work out a program by which more jobs will be supplied for young people, more security, more hope for them. Let us do that, and millions of them will enroll with us."

The time has passed for a conservative party in the old-fashioned sense of that term, Mr. Barton declared.

"We can't be a home for rejected reactionaries," he continued. "We must not say to any man: 'Just because the President thinks you are too reactionary for the Democratic Party we will open our arms to you.' We must never be a refuge for reactionaries."

Mr. Barton rapped the citizen who stays at home on election day, refusing to go to the polls.

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Navy Hit in Russian Purge

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—Evidence is accumulating that the naval purge revealed Feb. 23 by Clement Voroshiloff, Commissar of War, has virtually eliminated the influence of those who advocated a cautious naval policy, stressed coast defense preparations, and discouraged plans for long-range naval operations.

Some foreign military observers who have been closely watching changes of Soviet Russia's Navy personnel say nearly 60 per cent of all officers above the grade of Captain have been replaced in the past year.

Commissar Voroshiloff indicated in February the execution of Admiral Vladimir R. Orloff, former Commander-in-Chief of the Red Navy who was reported removed from his post Sept. 30, 1937, and Admiral A. K. Sivkoff, who recently had been replaced as Commander of the Baltic Fleet.

Besides those two "liquidations," numerous other officers have been removed. They include Admiral M. V. Victoroff, who succeeded Admiral Orloff as Commander-in-Chief a few months ago, and Vice-Admiral Isakoff, chief of the Caspian Flotilla.

The Soviet Commissar for naval affairs, Peter Alexandrovich Smirnoff is missing, and also Commissar Arasnyd of the political administration of the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral Popoff, Chief-of-State of the Pacific Fleet.

An article published Sunday in the Navy newspaper, Red Fleet, indicated many officers had been eliminated because they had espoused "defeatist" theories of naval strategy or had attempted to spread such theories at the instigation of foreign intelligence services.

Red Recruits Report

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Red Army's new recruits—the class of 1917 and part of 1918—reported for duty today.

The aggregate number was not revealed, but the Army paper Red Star said 10,000 of them already could fly airplanes and use parachutes, having learned this, during spare time, as civilians. They will serve two years. The recruits are 20 and 21 years old.

The Government organ, Izvestia said: "Nothing could be compared to the deep affection the Soviet people feels for its armed forces. We are proud of our Red Army and we have unlimited faith in its inexhaustible strength and its invincible technique, which is the most advanced and most perfect in the world."

Democracies Chided in Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Journal de Moscou, which usually reflects the Soviet Government's foreign policy views, yesterday asserted that "concerted practical measures" by the great powers were necessary to prevent German aggression in Czechoslovakia, "Not mere diplomatic conversations."

The publication's editorial was interpreted in some quarters to mean that Soviet Russia, linked with Czechoslovakia and France by mutual asistance pacts, would wash her hands of any responsibility in the present crisis unless France and Great Britain agree on some collective action.

"Hitler considers the operation of the Soviet-Czech mutual assistance pact as conditioned on prior French aid to Czechoslovakia—the victim of aggression," the Journal said. "For this reason he expects that if France remains passive, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, being no longer formally bound, possibly might abstain from intervening in the conflict.

"Whether these considerations which lie at the basis of Hitler's calculations are true or not, it is evidently useless to expect from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain any declaration—and even less any action—which could be capable of frustrating these calculations.

"The policy of laissez faire, and even encouragement to aggression, which has been systematically adopted by the bourgeois democracies, has only excited the appetites of aggressors and confirmed them in the certainty that their acts will go unpunished."

U. S. Navy Cancels Visit Of Ships to Vera Cruz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The navy announces that a scheduled visit of five destroyers to Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Friday has been cancelled.

The action coincided with published speculation in Mexico City that the visit was connected with the current diplomatic dispute over expropriation of American farm lands.

The Navy said the change in plans was due to a decision to engage in gunnery practice at sea.

The destroyers are engaged in a practice cruise which began Aug. 27 and which is due to end Sept. 9. The ships are manned by naval reservists from Houston, Dallas, and New Orleans. The original schedule called for shore liberty for the crews at Vera Cruz on Friday. Instead the warships will proceed eastward across the Caribbean to Guantanamo, Cuba, American Naval Base and to Miami, Fla.

Senator Seeks Loan On Georgia Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WONDER, Ga.—A 12 cent per pound loan on cotton is being urged upon federal authorities by Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia.

"While in Washington recently," said Senator Russell, "I saw the Secretary of Agriculture and discussed with him the need of a more substantial loan on cotton than the amount fixed last year. I have wired Secretary Wallace, the President, and the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation stressing the serious condition of the cotton farmers in Georgia due to the tremendous reduction of acreage and the unfavorable weather, as well as the ravages of the boll weevil in some sections."

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MOBILGAS AND MOBILOIL

Rochester Gains Wide Fame as City of Culture and Contentment

Skill Replaces Heavy Labor In Genesee Jobs

By Pearl P. Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"Now, den, anudder case of testimony! . . . Scratch der back of a Liberal and you find a reactionary . . . Dere are capitalists in dis country who will hold onto every bit of property before . . ." The orator's voice crackles faintly as his vehemence exhausts itself and it fades out on the night wind that sweeps down Main Street. The small knot of people who stopped for a moment move off in the direction of home or a movie theater or one of Rochester's pleasant amusement parks, for it is the month of August, and the toil of the day is over, and the city on the Genesee River has much more interesting pastimes to offer than listening to soap-box lambasting of its captains of industry.

The corner policeman ignores the agitator. He has his hands literally full of traffic directing. There is no Hyde Park audience here. A few unemployed, perhaps, are interested, but the majority of the citizens of Rochester go their way, soberly contented, in the shadow of the substantial tower of the Kodak office building, rising, high above the rest of the downtown section, in solid memoriam of one of the most philanthropic capitalists the world has ever known. If ever one man brought business integrity, an atmosphere of sane commercial activity and a recognition of the value of co-operative community living to any city, George Eastman brought them to the city where he accumulated and gave away his wealth. There is no escaping the name of Eastman in Rochester.

It would be entertaining to have the observation of Alfred Jingle, Esquire, for at the word "Rochester" one instinctively pictures a group of earnest Pickwickians leaving the Golden Cross Inn for the city of Rochester, Kent, founded some 2,000 years ago, of which the threadbare adventurer [illegible]ked, if Dickens can be relied on, "Glorious pile—frowning walls—tottering arches—dark nooks—crumbling staircases—Old cathedral too—earthy smell," and so forth, not to mention Lord Treasurers and "all sorts of old fellows with great red faces, and broken noses, turning up every day." If Jingle were to visit the place known, consecutively, as "Flour City," "Flower City," and lastly "Kodak City," his enthusiasm would no doubt break into something like this: "Busy streets, built over river—Public Library with waterfalls from old mill race—Eastman Theater—Eastman School of Music—University—Kodak Park—satisfied workers—optical instruments—men's clothing—enormous green parks—City Manager—teetotal newspapers."

Canal and Falls

Jingle, however, traveled in 1827, and at that time there was no such city as Rochester, New York. There was a village called Rochester, after Nathaniel Rochester, one of three men from Maryland who in 1810 established a settlement, largely of New Englanders, at the Upper Falls of the Genesee. The Rochester and Lockport section of the Erie Canal had been opened in 1823, and with such an avenue of mercantile shipping for flour milled by the power of the Genesee falls, population doubled within two years. In 1834 the village census was over 12,000 and it was chartered as a city.

The wheat and milling trade drifted west. The industry which had made Rochester one of the country's greatest flour centres, with a production of 1,000,000 barrels a year, began, about 1888, to migrate to the broader, flatter regions of the Middle-West, where planting could be done on a larger scale, where machinery was being employed for reaping, binding and threshing, and where transportation was cheaper. Increasing development of horticulture earned the city for a time the title of "Flower City," and then along came the concomitant development of industrialism and modern physical science, and Rochester's population changed from one that was largely agrarian to one of workers remarkably skilled along mechanical and technical lines. With a population of 330,000 within its urban area of 39 square miles, Rochester contains the world's largest organizations for the production of photographic materials, glass-lined steel equipment, lenses and scientific instruments. The wares of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Stromberg-Carlson, and the Taylor Instrument Companies are internationally known. The manufacture of men's clothing and of food products—Hickey Freeman suits and Beechnut crackers, for example—have reached the status of the giant concerns.

Home of Reform

Yet with such a tremendous diversity of industry, Rochester has remained a city of gracious home life, of growing culture, of outdoor recreation, of comparatively honest politics, and of a deep-rooted love of quality which expresses itself in reliable products, improved educational facilities and good government. Reformers from the days before the Civil War, when the city became an active abolitionist centre, and during the residence there of Susan B. Anthony, leader in the temperance movement and in behalf of women's suffrage, the citizens of Rochester have always shown an active resistance to any form of injustice.

The City Manager system, now in effect, resulted from a reform movement organized purely as a civic enterprise and largely by women. The first stage, by all accounts, was the abolishing of a politically manipulated school board in the beginning of the present century. By 1908, it is reported, the school system was so fine that people from all over the country went to study it. The steady drive to eliminate partisan politics culminated in the City Manager campaign of 1925. The Women's City Club, not now in existence, invited Miss Emily Kneubuhl, who had organized the Cincinnati campaign which had produced city manager-ship there, to direct the movement in Rochester. George Eastman—one cannot keep his name long out of the record of affairs in Rochester—participated for the first time in political activities, openly breaking with the Republican organization and contributing no small weight to the City Manager support.

City Manager Stays

From Jan. 1, 1928, Rochester has had the City Manager form of government; and for four years, says one citizen, there reigned a non-partisan Council. Then, he adds, "People were disappointed in the management, and the Republican organization was put back. Things were not done. They put the Democrats into control and they got Baker as manager. Nobody knows whether he's a Republican or a Democrat. The Republicans won last fall, and we wondered whether they would keep Baker, but they did. He is a good man and a competent manager. The Government is no longer non-partisan, but they do keep Baker, and when it comes to a pinch he runs things, no matter who his assistants are. Traditionally Rochester is Republican, but it voted for Roosevelt in 1932, and there is a sizable labor group here. Monroe County is solidly Republican, and the country districts usually tip the balance the Republican way in the county elections."

City finances have a tradition of being sensibly managed. During the depression Rochester paid out of current tax levy about half the cost of welfare aid, borrowing only half. Again one feels the influence of George Eastman, whose every philanthropy was guided by a profound and unemotional study of potential results. His profit-sharing system, which has been in operation at the Kodak factories since 1912, he declared was merely a recognition of a debt to the employee. He firmly refuted the imputation of paternalism. His workers, he insisted, were getting only what they had earned. The wage-dividend payment has no effect whatever on salary rates, which have always been commensurate with the accuracy and skill demanded of Eastman workers. Each year it is based on the dividends declared on the common stock of the Company in the year preceding. Employees participate in proportion to their earnings for the previous five years. The formula for computing the dividend is as follows:

For each dollar by which dividends declared on the common stock during the preceding calendar year exceeded $3.50 a share, the rate is $5 per $1,000 of the salaries received within the five years preceding date of payment. A worker, for example, whose earnings during five years preceding common stock dividends of $6 a share ($2.50 above the minimum required) had averaged $30 a week, would receive a check for $97.50. Since the plan was established, wage dividend payments have exceeded $41,000,000.

Justice to Workers

"Communists have a hard time in Rochester," laughed one citizen who had watched events for more than 30 years. "When labor union organizers talked to Eastman about organizing his employees and found out what he was doing, they threw up their hands, declaring they could offer them nothing better. When a group of bricklayers working on one of the Kodak Park buildings went on strike some years ago, they chose George Eastman as their arbitrator." He organized the community chest, which has been one of the most successful in the country. It is told that when he was a humble clerk in the Rochester Savings Bank, he suffered what he felt was an injustice in being deprived of some promotion he expected, and he determined at that time that the strictest justice should govern all dealings he might have in the future, if he ever should be the owner of any industry. Reserved, allowing no friendly intimacy to penetrate his bachelor seclusion, he gave more than $50,000,000 toward the establishment or improvement of Rochester institutions, and without considering himself in the least a dispenser of gifts. Before his business yielded him any fortune, he set about raising funds for the establishment of the Mechanics Institute by writing to his fellow business men:

"I would like very much to see you put your name down for $5,000. You have made a good deal of money in Rochester; . . ." But he did not send this out until he had first signed his name for $10,000.

The Eastman School and Theatre, the Rochester Dental Dispensary, Rochester University parks, hospitals and social organizations, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all acknowledge a debt to his generosity and his interest in behalf of science and music. In founding the School of Music, one of the three major divisions of the University, he insisted that everything be done sensibly, with a view to producing not merely skilled performers, but a public and a group of educators capable of intelligent enjoyment of good music.

Comparable employer-employee relationship to that which the Kodak firm has enjoyed is to be found in other leading industries of the city. Take, for example, the men's clothing business, which has grown from the modest beginning of Jehiel Barnard's tailor shop, founded in 1812, to the modern industry which has within the past two months received Government WPA orders for garments worth some $10,000,000. As a result of a strike some years ago, a labor system was established locally with a resident mediator for each firm, which has worked so well that there has been no strike since. During the depression, it is reported, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union assisted one firm by proposing a lower price on goods than the firm had wished to adopt.

Permanent unemployment insurance, with industry assuming the financial burden through reserve funds, was adopted seven years ago by 14 Rochester companies, employing a total of 26,000 persons. The Rochester insurance system, which preceded the compulsory system, was urged as a model all over the country. Hand in hand with such provisions as this has gone an effort to stabilize industry so that "seasonal" fluctuations can be controlled and prevented from interfering with the regularity of employment.

Tolerance Observed

From the days when abolitionist Rochester was a busy station on the "Underground Railroad," tolerance has been held a high civic virtue. The Centennial celebration of a few years ago opened with a dinner at which the chief speakers were a Roman Catholic bishop, a Jewish rabbi and a Protestant minister. Garden parties to raise funds for a local church are announced in the current news columns of Rochester papers as being a joint effort of Jew and Gentile, which leads us, and not so incidentally either, to note the still vigorous activity of one of Rochester's leading citizens, Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett—no relation to the other famous Rochester Gannett, Frank E. whose "Times-Union" and "Democrat and Chronicle," of the score or so New York State newspapers under his ownership, are the city's journalistic leaders.

The Gannett papers celebrate Mrs. Gannett's anniversary every year and remind her fellow citizens that she is still actively practising her creed, "If you want to make life worth while, join some cause not your own."

To Mrs. Gannett's home in Sibley Place, have come the pioneers and reformers of the past half century. Jane Addams and Susan B. Anthony were frequent guests. Born in Pennsylvania, of a Quaker family, she came to Rochester in 1889 with her husband, the Rev. William C. Gannett, who answered a call to serve as pastor of the First Unitarian Church. She has battled for world peace, women's suffrage, child labor legislation, and racial equality. A liberal leader, she has been hostess many times to Norman Thomas and is reported to have supported his candidacy for President, though not in agreement with the radical, uncompromising Socialist wing. Her home has been open to reformers and artists of all races and colors. At the end of the last century she joined Susan B. Anthony in a campaign to open the University of Rochester to women, a campaign in which Miss Anthony is said to have pledged her life insurance. The required sum of $50,000 was raised, and in 1900 women were received at the University on equal terms with men. She was one of the founders of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and was early associated with the Women's Ethical Club and the Women's City Club. She is the mother of Lewis Gannett, writer of the daily column, "Books and Things," in the New York Herald-Tribune.

Parks and Lake Front

Life can be very pleasant in Rochester, even in the heat of summer, with the sweeping, green acres of Genesee Valley Park, through which the river and the State Barge Canal wander picturesquely, where there is so much space and so little commercialism that the quietest family can enjoy its cool pleasance. Durand-Eastman Park, a little smaller, yet covering nearly 500 acres, with four-mile frontage on Lake Ontario, draws thousands of citizens who like to swim or boat or fish or golf. Here one may watch the steamers departing for and returning from Cobourg, on the Canadian shore of the lake. An enjoyable day's outing is the sail from Rochester at half-past eight in the morning, returning in the evening at about half-past nine. There are several other fine parks in the city, and groups of quiet, dignified citizens appear to make the right sort of use of them. They are vast and inviting and they are not plastered up with food stands, souvenir stalls or side-shows.

To Highland Park every year, during a week in May set aside for the purpose, come many thousands of visitors to view the lilacs. Nearly 400 varieties of lilac have been assembled here, chiefly through the efforts of two men—Calvin C. Laney, still interested in the parks, of which he was formerly Commissioner, and the late John Dunbar. The Rochester lilacs developed along with those of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. "Chinese" (Ernest H.) Wilson, keeper of the Arboretum, for years made a practice of dividing with Rochester whatever new treasure he obtained from abroad. A new Chinese or French specimen for Jamaica Plain usually meant a companion specimen for Rochester.

Music

Music in Rochester "cannot be absent long." Summertime finds evening audiences gathered about the acoustical shells in various parks, and in a coffee shop in the heart of the city concerts of "popular" music are given by symphony players. Standards are kept at a high level by the presence of the Eastman School of Music, and through the efforts of its founder the entire city population, beginning with the youngest children in the public schools, has become responsive to music to an extraordinary degree. Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the School, is widely known for his compositions and for his pioneer work in getting American composers on the American concert program, an uphill task at the beginning.

The School publishes the best of the native compositions. Its broadcasts over the local station WHAM, representing NBC in Rochester, have acquainted the entire country with the programs of the Rochester Philharmonic and the Rochester Civic Orchestras. Eugene Goossens, British composer, began to conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra some 15 years ago and served as its director until appointed conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in 1930. The news item which announced this appointment stated that the selection of a successor to Mr. Goossens would be "delayed at least a year to assure finding the best talent obtainable." A Rochesterian touch of adherence to top-notch standards.

In 1928, George Eastman presented the University with the property and corporate rights of the Institute of Musical Art. The following year he purchased the site of the school building, erected the school and provided funds for its endowment. He furnished also the Eastman Theater adjoining, used as an auditorium of the School of Music and for commencement exercises of the University. Here the Metropolitan Opera Company gives its annual series of performances.

Opportunity for Study

The Eastman Theater, an integral part of the School of Music, passed nearly 10 years ago into control of the Paramount Corporation, and the orchestra, which had been placed there, according to Mr. Eastman's wishes, for the acquainting of the city's thousands of movie-goers with incidental but highest quality music, became the majority unit of the Philharmonic. It provides accommodation for 3,300 people, and a home for the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, consisting of 95 men, as well as furnishing an auditorium for visiting orchestras and opera companies.

No child of musical ability in Rochester need be deprived of lessons through lack of money, for the Hochstein Memorial Music School, in memory of the concert violinist, David Hochstein, killed in the World War, furnishes well-rounded instruction for whatever a student can afford to pay, and for nothing if he is without funds. Both hard work and ability are requisite. Mrs. Alf Klingsenberg, wife of the war-period director of the Eastman School of Music, remembering Hochstein's desire to help penniless young musicians, conceived the idea of the Memorial School. Mrs. James Sibley Watson bought the Hochstein home for the purpose, and through her generosity and that of other citizens of Rochester, the violinist's dream became an actuality.

The Rochester Public Library, now in the Rundel Memorial Building, the gift of the late Morton W. Rundel, has 12 branches, 9 subbranches, 56 stations, and 456 grade libraries. It is built over the Genesee River, like many of the central buildings of the city; and under its white granite, Renaissance grandeur runs an old mill race, cleverly turned out of its course by modern engineering, so that it cascades in small waterfalls upon emerging from the building. Through the basement run trolley cars on tracks laid in the abandoned bed of the Erie Canal.

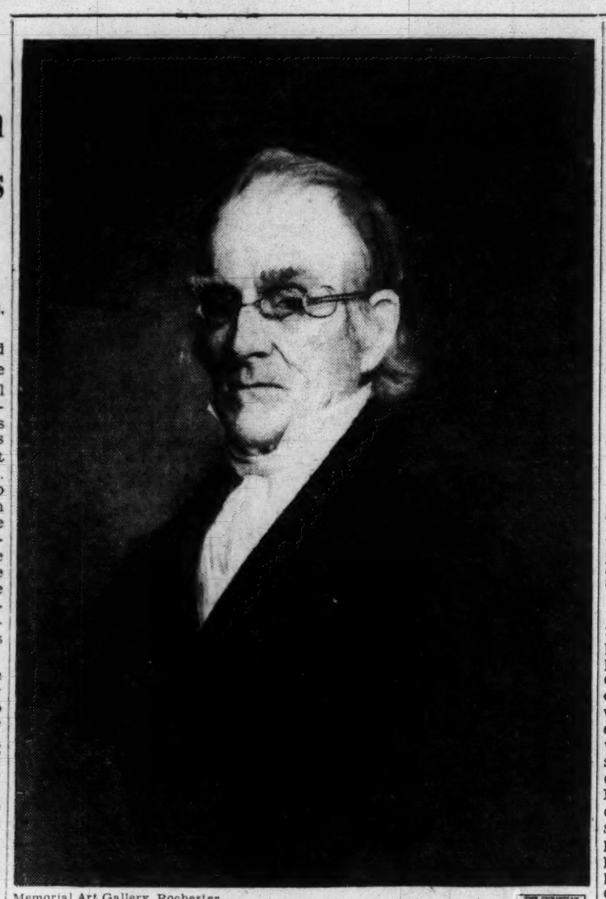
Art

One of the most important cultural and education centers of Rochester, in addition to its being the home of a very fine collection of art treasures, is the Memorial Art Gallery, on the women's campus of the University of Rochester, and existing as a department of the University, having been presented to it by Mrs. James Sibley Watson. It is a memorial to her son.

Entering a beautiful fountain court, the visitor revels in the rich atmosphere of the Italian Renaissance. Rosy columns of Verona marble of Romanesque influence, carved Florentine furniture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, group themselves around a fountain surmounted by the bronze figure, "Putto with Dolphin" by Andrea Verrocchio, the fifteenth century sculptor, whose original stands in the courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. Nearby, one notes in passing, are luxurious French Gothic tapestries.

A small but well-selected and representative collection of Oriental art in an adjoining gallery includes Chinese pottery of the T'ang dynasty, rare tomb pottery, sculptures of old Chinese musicians, Sung and Ming period paintings, sculptures from the Lung Men Caves of Honan Provinces, as well as bronze and stone sculptures from Siam.

Among the paintings in the Museum are to be found works by Americans, such as Chauncey F. Ryder, John H. Twachtman, George Innis, Robert Henri, Ivan Olinsky, Charles P. Gruppe. A passing glance picks out a pastel by Degas, a painting by Matisse and one by Picasso.



Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester

Col. Nathaniel Rochester

Painting by John James Audubon (1752-1831), in Art Gallery's permanent collection.

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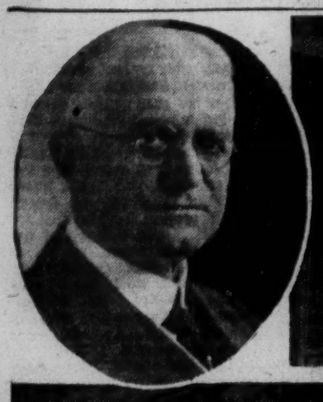
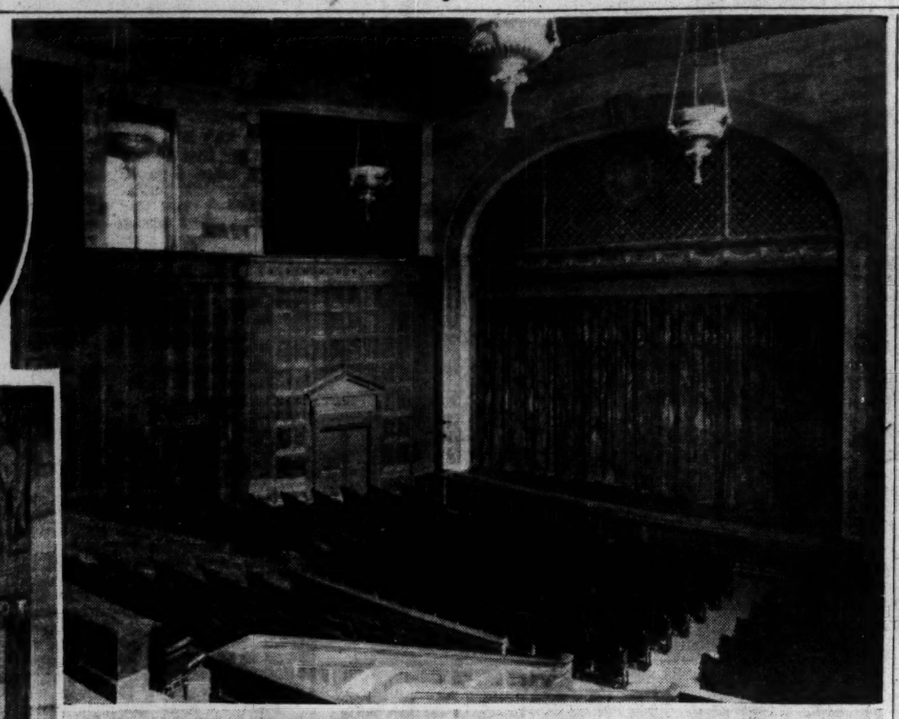
Rochester: Industry and Education Join for City's Progress





Eastman Kodak Company

George Eastman
Top: Late Chairman of Board of Eastman Kodak Company.
Lower: Mural in Eastman Theater.

Memorial to George Eastman in Kodak Park

Auditorium
Top: Eastman School of Music.
Lower: Eastman Theater at Rochester, N. Y.

Dormitory Marks Growth of Rochester U.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — News that ground has been broken for a new dormitory for women of The University of Rochester indicates that in spite of conditions which have caused all colleges to economize, this institution is keeping pace with its increased non-local enrollment.

The building will provide quarters for 103 additional students and, connected with the eastern end of the, present Eastman Dormitory, will extend 240 feet along Prince Street toward Erion Crescent. It will have roof gardens, completely screened, where, according to the Alumni Review residents may take sun baths secure "from the eyes of all but low-flying aviators." It also will have a library, reception rooms, guest and dining rooms.

Dean Appointed

Dr. Janet Howell Clark, announces Alan Valentine, President of the University, will be the new Dean of the College for Women, to succeed Miss Helen D. Bragdon, named Dean of Hood College in Maryland. Dr. Clark, lecturer at Johns Hopkins University and, since 1935, head of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore, is to hold the rank of Professor in the Division of Biological Sciences. She is the daughter of Dr. William H. Howell, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at Johns Hopkins.

One of the principal changes in the by-laws of the University, adopted at the annual meeting last June, was a limitation of the term of office of trustees to 10 years. Previously election had been for an unlimited period. Carl A. Lohmann, Secretary of Yale University, has been named to fill a Trustee vacancy. He is a graduate of St. Paul's School and of Yale.

The University of Rochester includes schools of liberal arts, theology, music, natural science and engineering, medicine and dentistry, and operates two separate campuses, one for men and one for women, the faculty commuting five miles between the two. It was the residuary legatee of the late George Eastman.

Start of University

In the minutes of a convention of Baptist ministers held in Wheatland, N. Y., on Oct. 2 and 3, 1850, a circular letter to Baptist Churches is recorded, congratulating them on the opening of the University. In that year the new educational institution engaged for three years the United States Hotel, at the corner of Main and Elizabeth Streets. Remodeling equipped the building with a chapel, library, reading room, classrooms, and living quarters for about 70 students. Today the student body approaches 2,000.

Mr. Valentine, who boasts no doctor's degree, is the University's fourth President, having succeeded Dr. Rush Rhees, who retired in 1935 after 34 years of service. A graduate of Swarthmore College and a former Rhodes scholar, Master of Pierson College at Yale University, he was chosen, the Board stated at the time, "because of his sympathetic interest in all fields of education," among other qualifications of course. Under Dr. Rhees the University became richly endowed, rising to fifth position in the country with respect to financial assets.

Alan Valentine
President of the University of Rochester

Strong Faculty

One of President Valentine's principal aims is co-operation between the various schools and departments, to the end of using the University's human and physical assets in their great variety. He believes, he says, that the community is beginning to recognize the University as a single unit rather than as four separate divisions—the College for Men, the College for Women, the Eastman School of Music, and the School of Medicine and Dentistry. He is making every effort to tie them together, in a unified and consistent objective for the future.

Since his arrival the faculty and graduate departments have been strengthened, for it is his belief that competent faculty and enthusiastic graduate students, devoted to active research for new knowledge, provide an atmosphere stimulating to undergraduates' growth in intellectual maturity. There is increased awareness, he said, of the opportunities in music for the college undergraduates through co-operation of the Eastman School, in the work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in music. Conversely, students in the Eastman School are admitted to courses in liberal arts in the colleges. In art, effective instruction is provided through collaboration between the Memorial Art Gallery and the colleges. Students working in the biological sciences profit by co-operative work with the faculty of the School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Mr. Valentine hopes that parents of students throughout the country will come to regard success in college as success in gaining intellectual maturity. "It would help even more," he stated, "if they would not only regard college success in that light, but make it obvious to friends and to children that in college social or athletic success is secondary to academic success. Think what it would mean if public interest in college were such that the newspaper space in general, regularly devoted to a new idea or achievement in philosophy or science, equalled that now given to the college dances and games!"

Registration figures of the University to date indicate one of the largest classes of both men and women in the history of the institution, with about 42 per cent of the students coming from outside of Rochester.

Jubilee Almanac Tells City Annals In Quaint Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In its Golden Jubilee Almanac, 1888-1938, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce traces the city's memorable events in bulletin paragraphs arranged under quaint typography and liberally sprinkled with such Almanac gadgets as Signs of the Zodiac:

"The sands of time run through the glass and give us Yesterday—Today—and Tommorow," begins a summary at the end of the Almanac. It continues in part: "Rochester, in 1888 when its population was 125,000, no less than in 1938 when 337,000 persons reside within its confines, has been made up of an unusually large percentage of people with vision . . . people who recognize that their welfare and that of their families and businesses depend on a prosperous, progressive city.

"In the world of commerce Rochester products enjoy an outstanding reputation for quality. Fine artisans, efficient equipment, adequate engineering and research combined with a traditional attitude have kept out the shoddy and the cheap.

"The industries of Rochester have grown for the most part from small local beginnings. Many of them are still managed by their founders or the latters' descendants.

"The industrial area known as Lincoln Park was developed by a group of Rochester businessmen for the purpose of locating industries here. In other instances the Industrial Development Committee of the Chamber of Commerce rendered important aid in bringing new industries to Rochester.

"In one of the halls of the Chamber of Commerce building appears the inscription, 'Dedicated to Community Progress through Enlightened Commerce.' How well this dedication has been observed might more modestly be judged by others. In numerous instances and in many publications tribute has been paid to the part of Rochester's industries.

"We have talked of manufacturing and distribution; of research and invention; of transportation and of other things that serve industry and commerce. But vital as they are to the life of a great city they alone would leave an important void.

"Man does not live by bread alone. Neither does a city. To have a rounded life a city must look after its cultural facilities, its character-building agencies, its recreational services and its educational opportunities.

"How has Rochester met these responsibilities? The answer lies in our splendid musical programs available at small cost; in the city's excellent library service; in the character-building organizations such as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the K. of C., the J. Y. M. A., all adequately housed and staffed; in the fine city and county parks; in the splendid educational institutions ranging from the grade schools, both public and parochial, through the high schools, the commercial and semi-technical schools and the colleges. As the supreme example of this development stands the University of Rochester. Amply financed, well equipped, adequately staffed and blest with a vision of its place in the community this institution reflects credit upon its founders, its patrons, its officers, its teachers and its students.

Rochester's Name Traced to Saxon 'Camp by Stream'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—While the City of Rochester took its name from Col. Nathaniel Rochester, its founder, search for the meaning of the name goes back to the days of the Saxons, it is related by the Book of the Rochester Centennial, 1934. According to John H. Rochester, a grandson of Colonel Rochester, "the word Rochester is from the Saxon hroffceaster, meaning a camp by a swift stream. Hence the name is singularly appropriate, our city lying upon a swift stream as does the English city of the same name, the Medway being about the size of our own Genesee. Another derivation of the name is that given by the recognized English authority, Bede, as hroff-ceaster, the camp of Hroff, who is supposed to have been a Saxon chieftain, but, in the writer's opinion, fortified by careful investigation, the former is the true derivation."

William Scott, of Dansville, has related the incident when Rochester was first called by its present name. He met Colonel Rochester at a wayside tavern as the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Genesee Falls and the Colonel expressed regret that he had spent so much time and means in Dansville instead of going to the Falls at once. During the conversation Mr. Scott remarked that the name of "Falls" was good enough for a temporary appellation, but added: "Of course, you will find a more fitting one as the place increases."

"Ah," said Colonel Rochester, "I have already thought of that and have decided to give it my family name."

First U. S. Creamery

The first creamery in the United States was built in Orange County, N. Y., in 1856.

Syracuse Germans To Be Feted at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse's German-American residents will be feted at the annual German Day celebration to be held Sept. 17 at the New York State Fair grounds. Frank J. Sedlak and William Disque are co-chairmen of the reception committee, arranging the affair.

Diversification of City's Trade Termed Salutary

By Lester B. Rapp
Mayor of Rochester, N. Y.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

We do not depend in this city on any one particular industry for our welfare. If general conditions improve Rochester should be one of the first to benefit, with our vastly diversified industries.

I think the most important problem facing all municipalities at present is that of putting the unemployed to work. We are very fortunate in having the General Motors Corporation locate one of their new plants in our city, which will soon provide work, according to the officers of the Corporation, for about 3,000 people.

The fact that we have had the city manager form of Government and are today as well off as most cities, perhaps a little better off than some, would seem to indicate that it has proved a good thing for Rochester.

New York Apples

The Cortland apple is becoming one of the more important varieties grown in New York State.

E. H. Neener

Lester B. Rapp
Mayor of Rochester.

College Has New Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The University of Georgia has placed archaeology in its curriculum for the first time, with the recent appointment of Robert Wauchope, formerly of the staff of the Carnegie Institution, as professor of archaeology at the University.

Professor Wauchope will also be director in Georgia of a state-wide archaeological survey to be undertaken by the State Department of Natural Resources and the Works Progress Administration.

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European Crisis Underlines Basic State of Instability

(Continued from Page 1)

derwritten jointly by all responsible nations. There is no reason to delay such a move except the apparently complete absorption of Britain, France and Europeans generally in necessary strategic moves of the moment.

Indeed Britain is engaged in a titanic struggle with Berlin for the initiative in a contest that has developed mainly from false moves in the past that have been allowed to go uncorrected. When in 1934 the Hitler regime first openly challenged the treaty system by evading the Versailles clause that limited the German Reichswehr to 100,000 soldiers on 12-year service, the fate of the treaties rested with Britain and France. Feeling that the treaty terms were unduly harsh, they ignored the breach, which thereupon quickly spread to Germany's air and naval forces and to the rearming of Heligoland and the Rhine.

The condonement was fair to Germany, but not to the sanctity of treaties.

Unless the breaches could be strictly limited and unless the situation could be regularized with all speed by fresh accords, the seeds had been sown for inevitable disaster.

New Choice Presented

The situation was not regularized and the nature of the foreshadowed disaster became clear at the beginning of this year—although a new opportunity for averting the peril presented itself at that time. At the beginning of the year, the Berlin regime gave every indication that it was about to use the earlier breaches as stepping stones to new and more ambitious moves, and that, having freed itself from arms limitations it would forthwith turn to burst its territorial bonds.

Once more the decision fell to Britain and France, as the two great powers most immediately affected, either to restrain Germany while a world conference might be called to restore the treaty system, or to condone further breaches.

Premier Chamberlain, on the theory that the good will of Germany for Britain was more valuable to peace than any other consideration, decided upon the latter course—feeling sure that the German quest of new territories would not come westward toward Alsace-Lorraine, Eupen, Malmedy or the Corridor and other areas lost to Poland, but rather to Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, or other fragments of the disintegrated empire.

Unhappily the speedy absorption of Austria in March and the threat to Czechoslovakia two months later made it clear that German expansion southeastward would be no mere nibbling, but an entire redistribution of forces in Europe. Moreover, Germany's status at the turn of the year had changed from that of a dispossessed nation regaining what it had lost. The prospects of a new Napoleon suddenly flashed upon the European scene.

Temporary Stability Sought

While Germany, by warnings and impressive displays of its new-found military power, builds up a suitable condition of alarm on all sides, Britain and France, although reluctant to relinquish the hope of appeal to Berlin's good will, as Sir John Simon's Lanark speech on Saturday showed, are rapidly being forced to look around for strategic means of effecting a temporary stability. The renewed appearance in British counsels of Sir Robert Vansittart, former permanent head of the Foreign Office and a known opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's nonstrategic policy, lends weight to the assumption that a return to old alignments—possibly to the old Anglo-Franco-Russian front—may be in sight.

Whatever stability may be evolved in this way, however, it can be only temporary. Its value will be that it will afford one further opportunity for a conference of nations to repair the damages to the whole treaty structure and to international law.

Salute Held Child's Duty

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The State Supreme Court upheld Aug. 31 a school regulation requiring young Charlotte Gabrielli to salute the flag. Charlotte was expelled from a primary school in Sacramento three years ago because she refused to salute the flag. She said she was a member of a religious group which considered a flag salute an act of idolatry.

Handicrafts From Quebec Shown in New York

Traditions of early days preserved and enriched by freshened artistry of modern design.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a sophisticated gallery in the Waldorf-Astoria have been brought for exhibition examples of handicrafts from the Province of Quebec, and particularly from that eastern reach, or "finger," of the Province lately made accessible to tourists—the Gaspé Peninsula.

These handcrafts derive their technics from traditions three or four centuries old, but freshness and originality are given them by the unceasing urge to create which impels the habitants of today equally with their ancestors—traders, fishermen and farmers who, with their families, came from France during the sixteenth century and thereafter.

Isolated from the world by lack of the means of communication, these people have kept intact customs, occupations, and habits of thought recorded in the narratives of history and romance of their ancestors.

Two Types of Weaving

Of particular interest are two types of weaving so far never discovered in any other part of the world. One of these is called the parasseuse boutonnue, or "idly twisted knots," a coverlet woven of white homespun and characterized by the introduction of bold, bright nubs of vegetable-dyed wool sheared from the native sheep.

It resembles the candlewick spreads of New England, and, indeed, the nubs were, in the earliest habitant days, made of candlewicking, but when, about 100 years ago, it became difficult to obtain this commodity, dyed and stiffened wool was substituted and immediately became the preferred material. These decorations are introduced by the fingers of the weaver, working at a horizontal tapestry loom.

The second exclusive technic is shown in the ceintures flechées, or "arrow belts," woven without a loom. Strands of the desired length are fastened together and stretched from a hook on a window sill to an anchorage on the floor. The weaving is done with the fingers, the strands being kept separate by a strip of wood. The universal design is columns of arrows. To achieve six inches a day is to demonstrate skill.

Habitant catalongues—that is, woven rag carpets—are said to be the oldest type of floor coverings used on the North American continent.

Native Landscapes Depicted

The hooked rugs, identical in technic with such rugs from New England and elsewhere, show a special refinement in pattern and color. They depict native landscapes, many of them snow scenes; others "pictures" of fishing colonies on the turbulent St. Lawrence, or of gentle rolling farms. Always the little houses with their steep roofs, the dome-shaped hills, the curveting roads, the sinuous fences, and steeple-like spruce trees seem to be portrayed with love of the homeland.

And then there are the carvings—fishing boats, oxcarts, horses and buggies, and stocky figures of men, women, children, and animals who are comrades in the life of the Gaspé Peninsula.

The exhibition is preparatory to the merchandising of some of the craftwork, such as carpets, coverlets and hangings, which are well suited to country cottages in the United States.

Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau

Hooked Rug From Gaspé Peninsula

Republicans in Close Race For California Nomination

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (AP)—A see-saw race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from California stole the show today as Sheridan Downey ran his Democratic victory margin in Tuesday's primary to more than 100,000 votes over Senator William Gibbs McAdoo.

Philip Bancroft, advocate of drastic relief reforms including curtailment of WPA "extravagance," swung back into a narrow lead over Ray L. Riley, veteran State official, for the Republican nomination.

In 10,624 of the State's 12,438 precincts the Walnut Creek farmer had 242,278 votes, Mr. Riley 239,148, and Louise Ward Watkins, first California woman to seek a Senatorial nomination, 43,092.

Mr. Downey's lead over Senator McAdoo on the basis of returns from 10,894 of the State's 12,438 precincts, was:

Downey	434,350
McAdoo	312,814
Mellen	20,816
Preston	77,261

McAdoo Issues Warning

Ruin for California was forecast by Senator McAdoo if the voters adopt the "30 every Thursday" pension plan, which he blamed for his defeat. The proposal to pay all nonworking people over 50 years old $30 a week in scrip money will appear on the November ballot. The Senator termed the initiative measure, which Mr. Downey supported, "a cruel delusion of old and deserving people."

"I am deeply concerned about the future of the State and about the continued success of President Roosevelt's Administration," said the Senator, who was indorsed by the President for renomination.

Both Mr. Downey, eloquent San Francisco lawyer who abandoned the Republican Party six years ago to support President Roosevelt, and other Democratic leaders insisted his victory did not represent a loss of prestige for the President in California. Mr. Downey described himself as a more "sincere" Roosevelt supporter than Senator McAdoo.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Illinois Democrat, saw "danger" in the California election "that every other state in the west may have independent candidates running on the issue of more pensions and larger sums to be guaranteed by the Government to all individuals."

Gubernatorial Race

Liberal State Senator Culbert L. Olson was the Democratic nominee for Governor to oppose conservative Gov. Frank Merriam whom the Republicans renominated. Mr. Olson was trailing Raymond Haight in his effort to capture the Progressive Party nomination and prevent a three-way race, the deciding factor in Governor Merriam's election four years ago.

As far as could be determined in the slow count of votes for the 800 candidates on the ballot, the 17 incumbents seeking re-election in California's Congressional delegation of 20, were headed for renomination.

Mr. Downey was the only out-and-out supporter of the pension plan to emerge victorious.

Tydings Campaign

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1 (AP)—Purge-listed Senator Millard E. Tydings pictured himself today as fate's champion of democracy, but in the opinion of his opponent, Representative David J. Lewis, the Senator is suffering from a "persecution complex."

Both those attitudes stem from the bitter contest that has arisen between Senator Tydings and Mr. Lewis for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the Sept. 12 Maryland primary, which will provide the next test of President Roosevelt's Congressional purge.

The President has denounced Senator Tydings as an Administration enemy and spoken kind words for Mr. Lewis, New Dealer, who hopes to unseat him. In his Labor Day speech at Denton, the President is expected to make it clear he wants Senator Tydings out and Mr. Lewis in.

Senator Tydings said in an address last night:

"An effort is being made to compel the people in the Free State of Maryland to elect as a Senator a man they don't want. . . .

"Fate, I believe, has cast me in the role of a temporary agency, in a world gone mad, to lift to the masthead the banner of democracy."

Mr. Lewis said Senator Tydings was like a jitterbug.

"He has hopped and hopped about from Communism to the CIO, then to his 'convictions,' then to an alleged brain trust, until now he has conjured up as the great issue of the campaign—a persecution complex," Mr. Lewis said.

"All of this agility, of course, has a purpose. It is to divert the voters from the real issue of the campaign, which is his record in the Senate and the proved fact that he runs as a Democrat, but votes as a Republican."

Party Harmony Sought

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1 (AP)—Promises of Party harmony succeeded campaign squabbling today as the last trickling returns cemented the victory of Senator Ellison D. Smith in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Gov. Olin D. Johnston, who had the indorsement of President Roosevelt, sent a good-will message to Senator Smith, veteran of 30 years in the Senate.

In a statement, Senator Johnston added "We fought a good fight; we ran a clean campaign; and as true, loyal Democrats we will abide by the wishes of the majority."

Senator Smith commented that Presidential intervention would not change his attitude toward the New Deal, and that he would continue to consider each legislative proposal on its merits.

The returns, from 1,465 precincts out of 1,507, gave Senator Smith 178,777, Governor Johnston 145,038.

A run-off will be necessary to decide the gubernatorial nomination. Burnet R. Maybank, Mayor of Charleston, and Wyndham Manning, Sumter County farmer, were the leaders in a field of eight candidates and will go into the run-off Sept. 13.

U. S. Envoy Delays Trip

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP) — United States Ambassador William Phillips has postponed his departure for Washington because of the Czechoslovak-German crisis.

The American Ambassador had intended sailing later this week, but delayed his trip to observe events in Central Europe from the Italian end of the Rome-Berlin axis.

President Gets Rebuffs

(Continued from Page 1)

sentative, defeated in the primaries; on the other hand, dozens of Representatives who profess New Deal support have been renominated in the primaries today, such for example as six in West Virginia and a recent block in California.

The California situation was wholly unexpected in Washington and develops new angles as it is explored. Republicans are hopeful that they may win a Senator out of the affair, by consolidating conservative groups and defeating Mr. Downey. They will have to overcome an 800,000 Democratic preponderance in registration in that State, however.

Mr. Downey's victory is not pleasant to what might be called the New Deal "left-wing." They regard the $30-a-week pension scheme as particularly dangerous to Mr. Roosevelt's own social security program. It is a quaint fact that even the Communist candidate denounced it as utopian. But it is now adopted by the official candidate of the Democratic state party, as well as by the Democratic nominee for Governor, Culbert Olson, who gave it a pat on the back. Mr. Olson was former manager for Upton Sinclair's grandiose Epic Plan. There is something ironic in the apparent closing of the career of Senator McAdoo, who was formerly a Secretary of the Treasury, on such a defeat.

Mr. Roosevelt faces heavy odds in his invasion of Maryland. The State is being plastered with attacks against "carpet-bagging" and advance polls indicate that Mr. Tydings has a majority of voters. Mr. Roosevelt will be active in the "free state" over Labor Day. His radio address in behalf of Mr. Lewis will be radiocast.

Sewage Disposal Plant Proposed in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A pay-as-you-go sewage disposal plant as the first step in Portland's campaign to free the Willamette River—which flows by and through the city—is the goal of a campaign backed by civic organizations throughout the city.

Under the plan, which will be before the voters in the November election, as outlined by Ormond R. Bean, Commissioner, a charge of about one-third of the normal water bill will be made to finance the project and units will be constructed as fast as the money is collected.

Sudeten Germans Still to Decide On Their Course

(Continued from Page 1)

conference with Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party in Marienbad.

Simultaneously newspapers appearing in both Czech and German languages here stress the importance of moderation and a sense of responsibility for the press in these critical days. At a time when the issue of peace or war may be in the balance, a statement of the Czech Journalists' Association emphasizes that the press in a democratic state carries tremendous responsibility and should write with moderation regarding international affairs. Journalists are abjured to avoid everything which concerns "national honor" of other States.

The Sudeten German press agency also makes a statement which asks for discipline in treatment of the present situation so that political developments shall take their peaceful course and not be influenced by "wild beatings on the alarm drum."

Victory for Moderates

In internal Czech politics the Aug. 31 appointment of Dr. Joseph Tiso to be acting Chairman of the Slovak Clerical Party is an important victory for the moderate element. The late Rev. Andreas Hlinka's post will not officially be filled for one year but Dr. Tiso now assumes practical control. The other strong candidate for the position was M. Sidor, whose radical anti-Czech viewpoint was very well known. The Slovak Party press, however, will continue under Sidor control and on Aug. 31 its press organ, Slovak, appeared with a blank first page which is said to have contained a strong anti-State article.

The voluntary contribution to the State defense fund now amounts to about 374,000,000 Czech crowns contributed by more than 210,000 persons, it is announced here.

British Railway Adopts Automatic Control Devices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The London & North Eastern Railway has decided to fit the Hudd system of automatic train control on a stretch of 47 miles of double track between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This section has been selected as the traffic is particularly heavy. The system, unlike that already installed on the Great Western Railway, includes a noncontact inductive apparatus which ensures that when a distant signal is passed at "caution" a horn is sounded in the engine cab, and a partial application of the brake is automatically made, sufficient to pull the train up before the "home" signal is reached.

The system in use on the Great Western is a contact one, but recent improvements in the induction system have led the London & North Eastern to decide on the latter. In the first instance 250 engines are to be fitted with the apparatus.

Davis Testifies Hines Was Racket Protector

(Continued from Page 1)

to the effect that Davis returned sometime after 6 o'clock from "Dewey's office." Davis had testified that he had left the prison with officers, but that he had not gone to Dewey's office then or any other time during this period.

The prison clerk was put on the stand and with a few brief questions from Mr. Dewey stated that the reference to Dewey's office meant officers from Dewey's office. Davis, who had been removed from the room, then returned and said exactly the same thing when he was asked what the reference to "Dewey's office" meant.

Davis was repeatedly admonished by Justice Ferdinand Pecora for making unresponsive and unsolicited answers and several of his rejoinders were stricken from the record.

While Davis repeatedly insisted he was not playing the role of lawyer on the stage, his knowledge of courtroom procedure was a great aid to him. At one point Mr. Stryker was attempting to show that Davis used the fact of his friendship with Weinberg and his legal services to the major independent policy bankers to sell these bankers into the Schultz mob. The cross examination focused on one night that Henry Miro, recalcitrant policy banker, came to one of the Schultz merger meetings at which the rackets overlord placed a gun on the table.

"Didn't he come that way because he was in fear?" Mr. Stryker asked.

"I cannot testify to the state of a man's mind," Davis responded.

Yesterday Davis related a story of swift riches, after he had abandoned the slow road of legitimate law practice, and of an even swifter descent to a blasted career at 33, but in that brief autobiography he recounted a tale of making and breaking politicians, of murder, of grand jury investigations, of stuffed ballot boxes and the rise and fall of Dutch Schultz, the man with an instinct for business who found the soil of the underworld treacherous.

Davis, upon direct examination by Mr. Dewey, told how the Schultz mob had rallied to support Mr. Hines in his successful effort in 1932 to elect William Copeland Dodge as District Attorney. The Schultz henchmen had gone from polling place to polling place all day voting as much as five times each, the witness told the blue ribbon jury.

Campaign Gifts Listed

This underworld electioneering followed a period in the fall when, according to Davis, he paid over about $15,000 to Mr. Hines for the Dodge campaign fund.

Weinberg, chief lieutenant for Schultz, last week testified to these payments, although he set the sum at $32,000. It was the contention of the witness that Mr. Hines wanted Mr. Dodge because he thought he could rely on him to leave the policy racket alone. Davis contended that Mr. Dodge could not be fully depended on to deliver protection to the underworld and that he was "stupid."

Brazilians Shun Foreign 'Isms' In Swing to Pan-Americanism

(Continued from Page 1)

lems, whose purpose has been to lead Latin-American minds to totalitarian solution, of national and international problems, has produced the result of focusing Latin-American opinion on the existence of these problems, on techniques for solving them, but to a large extent on other than totalitarian solutions.

Democracy Discovered

Latin Americans are discovering themselves in the process and one of these discoveries is the "Americanism" of themselves and of the "Europeanism" or "foreignism" of totalitarians. Latin Americans who never understood what democracy really means have compared democracy with Fascism and Communism and have come to the conclusion that, with all its faults, democracy is American and more suited to local needs.

The step from that to Pan Americanism is easy. Pan-American cooperation seems to be the only guarantee of peace and democracy. But in a Pan-American scheme each participant must be strong. Thus the nationalism of the NSU and other similar groups is explained.

In regard to Pan Americanism, the NSU makes the following assertion: "The NSU recognizes the necessity for union and co-operation amongst the nations of America, because only in this way can the peace, integrity, and progress of the peoples of America be preserved. The Union will fight for a greater rapprochement between students of the three Americas, because it is convinced that in this way they will have worked for a greater union among the original civilizations of the American nations, rejecting, in this way, honestly and sincerely, the infiltration of foreign pernicious elements."

Union For Protection

Brazilian students reflect, in this assertion, a recognition of the fact that only by united efforts of all the American states can the integrity of each be preserved. They fear severe "nationalizing" decrees and nationalist trends, which, though intended to undermine activities of certain nations, are applied to all, must result in the isolation of Brazil at a time when Brazil may be called upon to defend its soil from attack.

Despite a highly censored press, grave dangers of the present international situation and of the jeopardy of Brazil are being commented upon openly and the less of two evils is being chosen by those who, though ardent and intelligent nationalists, perceive that, alone, Brazil, might conceivably be swallowed up by an imperialistic aggressor.

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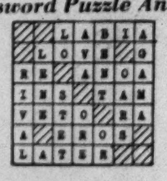

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Among 'The Craters of the Moon'

By Carroll Lane Fenton

"Boy, I'm glad to be here!" exclaimed Mr. Brooks. "This camp ground is pretty bare and black, but it's cooler than the Nevada desert!"

"Poor place to pitch a tent, though," said Tom. "Every time I drive a peg in these cinders, it comes out. Mary, put your heel on this one, please, till I weight it down with a block of lava."

While Mary held the peg, she wondered why this place was called the Craters of the Moon. Probably because it was bare and had a great many volcanoes. The moon's surface was barren, too; its craters, though huge, seemed as small as these in central Idaho. And surely the moon was no more rough than the jagged ridge of black lava just behind the tent.

That lava once was white-hot liquid, in a crack far under ground. When it reached the surface it began to cool, stiffening and breaking into chunks which rolled over and around each other as they hardened. Tom put one of these chunks on the peg, placing it carefully to keep from cutting a hole in the tent.

"This stuff is as sharp as furnace slag," he remarked. "Don't walk on it with those thin shoes, Sis. Its points will go right through them. The rangers tack pieces of rubber tire on the soles of their boots."

A "Spatter Cone"

The Brooks had no spare tires, but they did wear their thickest shoes when they started out next morning. Their path went around the rough flow to a spot where stiff lava had come from a hole, not a long crack in the ground. Being stiff, it had not flowed away, but had piled up in a jagged cone with a crater. A "spatter cone," the park ranger called it, as he led the way along a trail up its tumbled side.

"But don't lava flows build volcanoes, too?" Mary wondered.

"They build volcanoes but not cones," said the ranger. "Lava flows because it is soft—too soft to stay in one place till it cools. It spreads out in sheets or slow-moving streams which take a new path at each eruption. This means that they build sloping hummocks, not domes."

"What about Mauna Loa, in Hawaii?" asked Tom. "It's 14,000 feet high, and I've read that it is made of lava."

"That's true," replied the ranger. "Mauna Loa is a lava volcano, much too large to be a hummock. But it is a gentle dome, that slopes only 460 feet to the mile. You have traveled a good many roads which rise more steeply than that!"

The trail next led to a volcano that was small, but much too steep for a road. Mrs. Brooks puffed a bit as she climbed it, but Tom and Mary raced to the top. They were so much surprised to find it built of loose "cinders" that they wanted to see what was inside.

Exploded Cinders

They found a crater whose bottom was filled with more volcanic cinders. They also learned that the cinders actually were lava, blown to bits by explosive eruptions. Bits cooled and hardened as they shot through the air; when they fell, they caught on each other and so made the steep cone. After eruptions stopped some of the "cinders" rolled back into the crater.

"Are there other volcanoes like this?" asked Mary as the ranger followed her to the rim. "I mean volcanic cones made of exploded cinders, with almost no lava that flowed."

"Hundreds—probably thousands," he answered. "They are scattered through many parts of the West, from Idaho to California. One cinder cone in northeastern New Mexico is 1500 feet high and shows for miles across the plains. Those in Arizona are smaller, but some of the very best ones are close to the main roads."

"We saw them, then!" exclaimed Tom. "A guide at one of the cliff dwellings told us that some of those little volcanoes dropped ashes on the houses while people still lived in them. He said that the last eruption ended about 900 years ago."

Mary picked up some of the "cinders" and looked at their sharp edges. She noticed, too, that they were filled with holes. "These must have been bubbles," she decided. "But what would make bubbles in molten stone?"

Lava Streams

"Gas of course," answered Tom from his seat on the rim. "There's a lot of hot gas in volcanoes—steam, and chlorine and other things that are smelly and poisonous. Sometimes this gas gets out through cracks, but sometimes it stays inside until the volcano blows up. I've read of one volcano that was blown to pieces by a steam explosion. I think it was down in the South Seas."

The ranger nodded and led the way down and across a black slope of cinders. At one place the trail passed a grove of pine trees, growing about a hollow where snow water was caught in the Spring. Then it came to a flat where the cinders were coarse.

"We are looking," said the ranger "for volcanic bombs. They are lava that shot out in chunks, cooling and hardening as they flew through the air. Here are some that look like huge, brown eggs; that one has a tail which must have dragged along behind it. This bomb whirled while it hardened. Notice how much it looks like a ball of very dark taffy."

The Brooks saw something that looked more like taffy when they came to a "ropy" lava flow. This lava also had come from a crack, but it was not so stiff as that near the camp ground. It rolled and twisted into streams which flowed along like molasses, hardening as they went. Even when they became solid, the lava looked as if it still were flowing.

"It gives me the shivers," remarked Mrs. Brooks. "I expect this stuff to wriggle away every time I step on it."

"Don't worry about that," laughed the ranger. "This lava has been here hundreds of years—perhaps as many as a thousand. Some people think the last eruptions stopped about 500 years ago. I'd make them a bit more ancient than that. There's no danger of falling through into hot, liquid stone!"

What Is a Clapper Boy?

The making of cinematograph pictures is a very complicated business, and you should know that the actors and actresses are not by any means the only important people in the film studio. A very important person, for instance, is the clapper boy whose duty it is to come onto the "set" (another name for the stage) at the beginning of every scene that is being filmed, and bang two pieces of wood as he repeats the number of the scene and the number of the "take," as each short section of the film is called. At the same time he holds up a board bearing the name of the director of the picture, and the numbers of the scene and "take."

A film, you see, is not "shot" in its proper order—the first part may be filmed last, and vice versa—and if it wasn't for the boy with the clappers, the editors of the film would never be able to sort the scenes out properly in the cutting-room.

Another important person in the studio is the "Continuity Girl." This girl keeps a copy of the script in her hand in order to mark the exact place reached in the story when the director calls, "Cut! That'll do for now." If she failed to make an accurate note of what the players were doing at the moment the filming stopped, you might see an actor with a book in his right hand one second and in his left the next.

Finally, I must tell you that the man who joins the sound track of a film to the picture part is a wizard at his job. If he were not, the words heard would not synchronize with the movement of the lips and the whole thing would be a failure.

Headquarters of Sea Scouts

The "Discovery," the Boy Scouts Training Ship moored off Temple Steps in the Thames, London, is an ever increasing attraction. No fewer than 25,000 people, excluding Scouts, have visited her during the past few months, much interest centering around the small museum housed on board, consisting of photographs, charts and relics of Captain Scott and his famous party of explorers, throwing fresh light on the ship's Polar expeditions. Recently a diorama, depicting the vessel frozen in McMurdo Sound, has been added to the museum, having been constructed from actual photographs taken at the time.

During the ten months the "Discovery" has lain in the Thames, 15 Sea Scout Troops in the London area have made her their headquarters, and Deep Sea Scouts from all parts of the world have used her as a hostel when their journeyings have brought them to the Port of London. Early this summer, a Sea Scout Training Course for Scoutmasters was held on board, and another course, under the direction of Mr. R. H. Hole, Assistant Headquarters Commissioner Sea Scouts, is due to take place in September.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts

Barbaric Ornament

The barbaric tribes which invaded Europe possessed good taste. Articles of ornament have been found in their graves which have recently been uncovered. They include such objects as buckles and bracelets, rings and necklaces, and explain for us the meaning of the phrase "barbaric splendor." Such objects of beauty help to throw some light on the Dark Ages.

The hordes, coming westward to Europe from Asia, brought with them luxurious ornaments as well as articles for daily needs. Like all human beings, they liked to decorate themselves, and we find in examining such relics as the fibula, shown in the illustration, that they favored good design. In fact, in certain respects, our designers today resemble them very closely.

A fibula was a kind of pin, or brooch; or buckle, which could be both useful and beautiful. We notice that this piece has been inspired by bird forms. The migrators were not eager to imitate nature too closely. The shapes, shall we say, were bird-like. They were simplified and adjusted in order to suit the purpose for which they were to be used, and also the materials from which they were made.

Such jewelry was often sheathed in gold and set with semiprecious gems, or colored glass. We observe here that the bird has been shaped as symmetrically as possible, that is, all the motives on the right, such as the wing, tail, and points of the star are carefully balanced by similar motives on the left. The beak is the only detail which remains without a partner, or balanced motive. Looking more closely, we see that the entire surface has been tooled with ornate details.

It is believed that this fibula is Visigothic, made sometime between the fifth and seventh centuries.

D. A.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

The British Colony of Montserrat has recently released a pictorial set of stamps featuring views of the island. All values show the profile of His Majesty King George VI in an oval frame at the left. A view of Carr's Bay is shown on the ½d., green; the 3d., brown; the 1 shilling, brown-violet and the 5sh., red. A picture of natives picking sea island cotton is shown on the 1d., carmine; the 1½d., purple, and the 2½d., ultramarine. The third design shows a picture of Botanical Station and this is shown on the 2d., orange; the 6d., dull purple, and the 2sh. 6d., slate blue.

Top: Czechoslovakian Issue Showing Cathedral of St. Elizabeth at Kosice. Second Row: Syrian Stamp Commemorating First Flight From Marseilles to Lebanon. Third and Fourth Rows: Lithuanian National Olympiad Set Overprinted With Boy Scout Insignia. Bottom: Stamp of New Montserrat Pictorial Set.

Montserrat is a British island possession and one of the five presidencies of the Leeward Island Colony, in the West Indies. The other four presidencies of the Colony are Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher with Nevis and Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands. Each presidency issues its own stamps which may be used from points within their own territories. Leeward Islands stamps are a general issue for the colony.

The island of Montserrat takes its name from the Spanish, meaning serrated (notched like the edge of a saw) mountains, because of the jagged or serrated formation of the mountains. The island is 12 miles long and eight miles wide. Some of its peaks rise to 3,000 feet. It was discovered by Columbus and was named by him.

The first stamps issued for the colony appeared in 1876 and show a portrait of Queen Victoria. Stamps of Montserrat were discontinued in 1890 and, in their stead, the stamps of the Leeward Islands were used. In 1903 the Montserrat issues were resumed and both these and the Leeward Island issues are now used concurrently. The new pictorial series described above replaces the other issues that have been current.

New Issues

Bulgaria will honor the 50th anniversary of the Bulgarian Railroads in September with a set of four stamps, and in October will celebrate the sixtieth birthday of King Boris. A set of five commemoratives will show portraits of the king at various ages.

Czechoslovakia pictures the Cathedral of St. Elizabeth, at Kosice, on a new 50 haleru stamp. Many of the castles and cathedrals of this country are shown on her stamps and make an interesting page of medieval architecture and romance.

Lithuania has overprinted her National Olympiad set of four values with the insignia of two Boy Scout camps where celebrations were held. The 5 plus 5c. and 60 plus 15c. stamps have the overprint Tautine Skautu Stovykla. The 15 plus 5c. and the 30 plus 10c. have the overprint Tautine Skauciu Stovykla. On all the overprints, the Scout emblem appears above the inscription.

Spain has recently issued a set of airmail stamps for the Moroccan offices. The 5c. shows the Mosque at Tetuan; the 10c. shows a crane flying over Alcatraz; the 25c. shows a plane over the Straits of Gibraltar; the 40c. shows a plane flight over an encampment; the 50c. shows a scene at Tetuan; the 75c. shows a scene in Larache, the 1.50 pes. shows a crane over a plowed field, the 1 pes. shows a mounted courier, and the 3 pes., the shadow of a plane flying over a city.

Syria has commemorated the tenth anniversary of the first flight from Marseilles to Lebanon with a special 14 piastre stamp of dark green color. An inset portrait of Maurice Nogues appears at the upper right and a seaplane is pictured flying over the route indicated in the center of the stamp. A souvenir sheet of four stamps was issued at the same time containing the same stamp.

Tunis on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of postal service has overprinted a series of the current stamps.

Venezuela will commemorate the 80th anniversary of her first stamp with a 10c. stamp in red color, picturing a bust of Gen. Jose Ignacio Paz Castillo, the postmaster general at that time.

United States Stamps

Five more of the Presidential Series of postage stamps will make their appearance during September. This will make a total of 18 stamps of the series that will have appeared. The remaining 16 are scheduled to appear within the next three months.

On Sept. 2, the 10-cent John Tyler stamp will appear. This will have its First Day appearance in Washington, D. C. as will the other stamps of this series issued this month. The 11-cent stamp, showing the portrait of James K. Polk, will appear on Sept. 8. The design of this stamp was taken from a Presidential medal prepared by the United States mint. The 12-cent stamp, showing the portrait of Zackary Taylor, will appear on Sept. 14; the 13-cent stamp, showing the portrait of Millard Fillmore, will appear on Sept. 22, and the $2 stamp, showing the portrait of Warren G. Harding, will appear on Sept. 29.

The Post Office Department is planning the construction of an automobile truck to transport a special exhibit of United States stamps to stimulate interest in stamp collecting among the youth of the country, especially in those sections in the rural districts. The truck will be equipped with frames of stamps from the first issues of 1847 down to those of the Presidential series of today and will tour the country during the scholastic year. This will allow children in outlying districts the opportunity to view the older United States stamps which heretofore they have only read about.

It is also planned to have a practical philatelist travel with the truck to answer questions and to lecture on the exhibit.

Already requests are pouring into the department from stamp clubs and from postmasters to have their communities included in the itinerary of the traveling Postal Museum. The Post Office Department has not completed the arrangements for the truck's itinerary but eventually it is planned to have it visit every state in the Union.

Reuter's Pigeons

When the history of the work of carrier pigeons comes to be written, an important chapter will be devoted to the service rendered by these remarkable birds to a number of important business men in the German town of Aix-la-Chapelle, and how they helped to start the great News Service we know as Reuters.

Paul de Reuter was born at Cassel, Germany, in 1821, and at the age of 13 became a bank clerk. At that time all English news had to be carried by steamer across the English Channel, after which it was taken by mail coach to the various towns on the continent, and it was de Reuter who hit on the idea of employing swift-flying carrier pigeons in place of the slow mail coach.

He began sending news from Brussels to his friends in Aix-la-Chapelle, who were thus informed of the stock market prices long before those who relied on the coach.

This method of sending news went on until the first telegraph cable was laid between England and France, enabling Reuter to send commercial and financial information from France, Holland, Germany, and other countries, to the big brokers and bankers in London. Before long he moved to an office in London and thus started the great firm of Reuters.

Today thousands of people rely on this firm for news of what is happening over the world, and possibly never think of the pigeons who were the first real "telegraph" in the days of slow mail coaches.

Many Minerals at a Zinc Mine

"I should like to invite you to go down into the zinc mine," said the Superintendent, politely, to Mother, "but as no children are allowed down there, I believe you will have to stay on the surface with your boys."

Mother swallowed her disapointment equally politely, watched Father put on the yellow-brown miner's hat with its light sticking out in front like the beacon it was, and then, with Peter and John, waved good-by to the little group walking toward the entrance to the underground world.

"Now, shall we go over to the dump pile and see what we can find?" she asked the boys. "There is certain to be sphalerite, or zinc blende, which is in abundance here, but I believe that you will find some nice pyrites, John. There will also be talc, about which we shall learn more when we visit the talc mines. And the green mineral that feels waxy will be serpentine. I read an interesting little article about serpentine the other day."

"Tell us, please, Mother?" pleaded Peter.

"Well, it seems that in 1609 when Hendrik Hudson came to these shores he made an interesting reference to serpentine which one of his officers, Robert Juet, mentioned in his journal on Oct. 2nd of that year. He says that they anchored the ship, the 'Half Moon,' off what is now called Hoboken close to 'a cliff that looked the color of white green,' and that the ship 'rode quietly all night' by the serpentine rock. We might go down to Castle Point some time and see what we might find.

Uses of Serpentine

"By the way, Peter, serpentine ought to be of particular interest to you."

"Why to me, Mother, more than to John?" asked Peter, promptly, his curiosity aroused.

"Because you like ice cream soda so much."

"Ice cream soda?" Peter was amazed. "I don't see how that goes with minerals."

"Oh, but it does, at least serpentine bears a close relationship to ice cream soda." Mother nodded vigorously as she picked up a small green specimen, that felt smooth and greasy. "When rocks of this material are sawed into large slabs and polished they are used as the counters on which the soda is served to customers. The reason for the use of this particular mineral is that serpentine is able to resist the action of carbonic acid, which destroys the lovely polish of real marble."

Peter was interested now. "Is it used for anything else?" he asked as he ran his finger over a waxy piece.

"There is red serpentine as well as green," said Mother. "And both are used for decorative purposes. Talc, asbestos, and serpentine all belong to the same family and serpentine of the fibrous variety is employed in fireproofing, lining for stoves and packing sheets."

Just then small John came running up with a specimen.

"What is this, Mother?"

"That's zinc blende, John, the main mineral of this mine. See, there is pyrite in it, and sometimes, I believe, they find galena, which is lead."

"That is right," said a man's deep voice, and there was the superintendent of the mine. Mother was a little embarrassed. "I came to show you what we do with the zinc after the ore is brought to the surface," he continued. "While your father is exploring what is said to be the deepest zinc mine in the world, I thought you might like to see what happens to the rock in the milling plant."

Where the Ore Goes

"When the ore is hoisted up from the mine, it is loaded into those little cars up there." He indicated an aerial tramway which had fascinated John for some time. "Now, if you will all follow me, I'll show you what we do."

When they reached the mill, they saw the rocks going into the jaw crusher. The pyrites were somehow separated from the zinc, and the zinc went through a further grinding process which reduced it to a finer texture. The noise from the great crusher was almost deafening and it wasn't easy to hear every word the Superintendent spoke, but the boys kept their eyes wide open. They had never been in a mill of this type before.

When at last they stood outside again, by the dump, the Superintendent showed them some of the powdery substance which had once been hard rock.

"This is now known as 'Chinese White,'" he explained. "And this product reaches the world of artists in paint or zinc oxide. It has to be of the purest white or the commercial world will not be satisfied, I'll bet neither of you boys can tell me where most of our product is used."

"Paint!" said John, promptly.

"No. Have you any idea?" the Superintendent turned to Peter.

"No, sir."

Nineteen Hundred Feet Down

"It goes to the automobile manufacturers as a filler for rubber goods. It doesn't seem possible, but it is true that 55 per cent of the weight in automobile tires is due to this same Chinese white or zinc oxide—the ore that comes up from the mine. And speaking of the mine, look. . . ."

All eyes turned toward the direction in which the Superintendent was gazing. There came Father, walking along briskly.

"Well," said Mother by way of greeting, "although we were envious of you at first, we have enjoyed quite an unusual experience ourselves, thanks to Mr. Mechin's kindness."

Father went down to the purchasing house and bought his miner's hat as a souvenir, and soon they were motoring along the road, away from Edwards, on toward Gouverneur, New York. Then the boys began their questions about the mine.

"Tell us all about it, Father, please."

"First," said Father, "we went down an elevator to the 15,000-foot level. Oh, before that my hat—or rather the acetylene torch—was lighted just as I went into the mine. Then down 1,500 feet. I sat on the edge of a bucket."

"You—on a bucket?" Mother interrupted with a little gasp, as she looked at Father, who was not a small man.

"Not the kind of bucket you have in mind," corrected Father. "This bucket is something like the cars that carry the ore, and could hold about eight men. I sat on the edge of it. It's on an inclined railway and is lowered and raised by means of a cable. Finally we reached the 1,900-foot level."

In Another World

"What's it like down there?" asked Peter.

"Its like a subway excavation," continued Father, "with passages going in different directions. It's very interesting, like being in another world, no sign of an earthly thing, except human beings tunneling here and there, drilling and blasting—"

"Blasting?" Mother gave a gasp. "Well, of course, they didn't do any blasting while I was down there," said Father hurriedly. "But there was evidence of it. They follow the vein of the ore that way."

"Oh," said Mother, relieved. "Well, the more I hear, the more admiration I have for those cheerful miners we saw coming up from their work."

By Janet P. Johl

A Baboon-Shepherd

On a farm near Karos, a village in the northwest of Cape Province, Africa, is a tame baboon that accompanies a flock of goats to their grazing ground every morning, returning with them toward sunset. This baboon came into the possession of the farmer when very young, and was reared by a goat. When anyone approached it, it always jumped onto its foster-mother's back for safety, after the manner of its kind.

Now that it is full-grown, it rides to the veld daily on the goat's back, looking very pleased with itself, and comes home at night in the same way. All day it remains in the veld with the flock, scampering about, hunting for insects and scorpions, or amusing itself by digging for edible roots and bulbs, a devoted "shepherd," as the goats seem to realize.

New Moon

The new moon
Is a sturdy little craft,
Plowing through seas
Of white-capped clouds.

LE BARON COOKE

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The Home Forum

A Tap to Be Proud Of

"SOON 'ave you fit up now, Mr. Hanchett," said the plumber, putting his blowpipe down on the sink. He wiped his hands on his apron.

"It's a marvel to *me*," he went on, "'ow you country folks 'ave managed without main water and taps and proper plumbing all these years. You wouldn't catch me drinking water from one of them old wells. No, thank you! Ah well, times change—and in 'alf a jiffy you'll 'ave a tap to be proud of."

The plumber smacked his hands together, and stepped back, head cocked on one side, to inspect the grand new sink that now adorned the kitchen of Sam Hanchett's cottage.

"A real touch of wot you might call civilization," he chattered on. But Sam wasn't listening. He walked slowly out of the kitchen and down the garden to the potato patch. He was wondering what Sarah would have thought of all these goings-on in the cottage.

* * *

SARAH HADN'T BEEN one to complain about having no taps and such-like devices—even when the spring had run dry. That had been the year when there had been such a drought in the whole country, when men had brought water in tanks from the towns and sold it at a penny a bucket to the villagers.

It was soon after that the Council had decided it was time water pipes were laid on to the village. For that summer there had been no rain for nearly three months and the pump on the green, that had never in living memory failed before, dried up like the spring, the grass had whispered in the dry wind for water and the cattle stood disconsolate in the dry bed of the pond.

Sam Hanchett thought of that summer now, and of the well he and Sarah had dug at the bottom of the garden. The well he had no more use for.

* * *

SARAH HAD BEEN as strong as a man, with gray-streaked hair that she tied back in a knot on the nape of her neck. She could hold a plow as steady as any man, and handle a horse better than Sam himself. When the drought came, everyone else in the village had grumbled—and waited. But Sarah had gone to the shed, fetched two spades and shoved one into Sam's hand. "I reckon we ought to strike water at about twenty feet," she'd said. And then, for days, a red handkerchief tied round her head to keep her hair from falling into her eyes, she helped Sam to dig the well at the bottom of the garden near the potato patch.

Sam remembered every one of those days of endless digging, with only an old apple tree to cast its uncertain shade over their bent heads. The ground was as hard as bricks, and some days they dug no more than two feet.

As the shaft got deeper, they'd taken turns at digging while the other hauled the buckets full of earth to the surface. And every day more leaves withered and fell from the trees, the fields burned browner and old Tanner who brought the water from the town began to charge twopence a pail.

Under the relentless August sky that closed over the country like a burnished lid, the villagers stood about in groups in the evening watching the sky for clouds that never came.

* * *

AND AT LAST they had struck water! One evening Sarah had noticed that the earth was damp—then as sticky as mud. The next morning, there had been a foot of water at the bottom of the shaft. Water! The whole village ran up to Hanchett's cottage to see the wonder. Not that a well was any new sight, but a twenty-foot well dug by a man and his wife—Sam and Sarah Hanchett—that was something.

Gradually the water had risen and the mud settled and there wasn't a villager who didn't come with his pail, not one that didn't feel he'd been put to shame.

Today it all came back to Sam Hanchett as he stood with his hand on the smooth iron handle of the well—Sarah's well it had always been.

When he heard the plumber walking down the path, Sam slowly shut down the oak lid.

"It's all O. K., Mr. Hanchett. As nice a bit of plumbing as ever I done."

Sam followed the plumber into the cottage and watched him turn the tap on and off, watched the water jetting and spurting in the new sink.

"Well, wot d'you think of that?" the plumber said. "Better than your dirty old well, eh?"

Sam Hanchett said nothing—

* * *

FOR A WEEK, he could scarcely bring himself to go into the kitchen. Then Effie, his niece, came down from London for the day with her new young man.

"I say! What a jolly quaint old place!" he exclaimed, eying the beamed ceiling and the old brick fireplace.

"Quaint?" laughed Effie. "Primitive, I call it. Why, Uncle still has to get his water from a well, haven't you, Uncle?"

Then Sam Hanchett's eyes suddenly blazed and, with a hand trembling with excitement, he threw open the kitchen door.

"Oh, I have, have I?" he shouted. "Just take a look in there, my girl. Take a look—both of ye!"

GEORGE ELLIDGE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Night Sky
(Hokku)

A BLACK glass platter
piled with tumbled clusters
of frosty silver grapes.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Long Marvel--That Each Day Should Bring

LONG marvel—
That each day should bring
Young morning
Like a crystal thing,
That every night a bird
Wakes the cool shadows with a word—
Marvel that in the echo
Of a fluttering wing
Comes morning
Like a crystal thing.

E. S. L.

BY COURTESY of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE BRONZE OF THE CHOU DYNASTY (1050-256 B. C.)

THE astounding bronzes of ancient China are looked upon today as among the most beautiful relics of antiquity. These bronzes probably descended from pottery vessels of more ancient ancestry still. Both materials served their purpose as receptacles for ritual or household use. They were shaped in the manner which was most practical, and then modifications were made to please the taste and ingenuity of the craftsman. The Chou bronzes are extraordinarily well-planned as to beauty of form, so that they resemble objects of sculpture more than practical receptacles.

With great imaginative force, the ancient Chinese covered these pots and caldrons with fantastic designs which do not resemble literally any known living images, such as persons or animals, but which are informed with a powerful vitality. We may note here the background of scroll-like tracery, and the foreground boldly cut with large mobile patterns that are dragon-like in character. These are archaic designs which relate to fables and fears of a remote and unrecorded past. These ancient craftsmen communicated pictographically their personal response to the universe in which they lived, mysterious and fearsome as it seemed to their primitive imaginations.

Key to Remembrance

OF ALL the senses, that of smell is most closely associated with remembrance. The scent of roses brings back to me with overwhelming vividness the loveliness of an Indian rose garden where I wandered in the fragrance and the moonlight long ago.

The redolence of cedar, and I see in my mind's eye a carpenter's shop which I passed every day when I lived in Syria, with the white-turbaned patriarch working at his bench amid a litter of shavings, while camels, laden with logs from the Cedars of Lebanon, knelt patiently at the door. Sandalwood conjures up a vision of Eastern temples, with shafts of sunlight striking through the murky interiors to be reflected by brazen Buddhas.

Geranium, heliotrope, verbena, lavender—these show me again the stately white-pillared house in which I was born, with my grandmother bending lovingly over the flowers in her old-fashioned garden.—From "Free Lance," by E. Alexander Powell. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Story-Telling Is an Art

STORY-TELLING is one of the most spontaneous of the social arts. Yet it is an art, governed by at least partially discerned principles. Analysis of them will be helpful to the story-teller, but only in so far as he grasps the fundamental principle that story-telling among the speech arts, like woodcarving among the manual arts, indeed, even to a greater degree, must be kept what it is by nature, apparently without art, naïve and unelaborate.

The story-teller must himself possess the story before attempting to give it to another. This sounds obvious, but it is not granted in practice. Much poor schoolroom story-telling is evidently "unprepared." People born with a natural turn for story-telling need to make less preparation than others; but all story-tellers need to make preparation. . . . Even in the very early days when formal instruction in story-telling was unknown, the wandering story-teller watched constantly to make his performance tell, modifying his method in the light of its effect upon his hearers. Later on, in the Middle Ages, the court story-teller was professionally trained (and also handsomely remunerated and given the place of honor at the banquet). Intellectual study of the story will not, by the way, destroy spontaneity. It may dash it temporarily. Coleridge tells us that his professor in poetics did not hesitate to subject to the scrutiny of the microscope the most delicate flowers and fruits of fancy. . . . Let us give all outlet possible to natural ability, and to the inspiration of time and audience; but let us not neglect the forethought of preparation. Shakespeare did not. Sir Henry Irving did not; Duse does not. . .

To get the story, relax your imagination and sympathy and let them go out to it. Sit down with it and read and re-read it, or listen to it, and brood upon it until you absorb its life, until you think and feel and move in its being. Conjure up its scene and people and happenings.

Some may find imaging difficult. Perhaps it was neglected in their training. Let them not be discouraged; each succeeding attempt to realize scene and person and action will make the task easier.

You may, by the way, study the story in either of two places: a lovely natural spot, where under the lure of century-wisdomed tree, or amid sweet smells, or flash of birds, or beckonings of shadows, you may catch the glamour of the old-world setting in the stories; or in a city street swarming with children.—From "Stories and Story-Telling," by ANGELA M. KEYES. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

In Henry VIII's Reign

TO EVERY man, according to his degree, who chose to ask for it, there was free fare and free lodging; bread and beef for his dinner; for his lodging, perhaps only a mat of rushes in a spare corner of the hall, with a billet of wood for a pillow, but freely offered and freely taken, the guest probably faring much as his host fared, neither worse nor better. The "glory of hospitality" lasted far down into Elizabeth's reign; and then, as Camden says, "came in great bravery of building, to the marvelous beautifying of the realm, but to the decay" of what he valued more.

In such frank style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice; and for the rest, carrying their hearts nigh; and having their hands full. The hour of rising, winter and summer, was four o'clock, with breakfast at five, after which the laborers went to work and the gentlemen to business, of which they had no little. In the country every unknown face was challenged and examined—if the account given was insufficient, he was brought before the justice; if the village shopkeeper sold bad wares, if the village cobbler made "unhonest" shoes, if servants and masters quarreled, all was to be looked to by the justice; there was no fear lest time should hang heavy with him. At twelve he dined; after dinner he went hunting, or to his farm, or to what he pleased. It was a life unrefined, perhaps, but colored with a broad, rosy, English health.—From an Essay by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

Progressive Demonstration of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE modern world, men eagerly subscribe to the importance of keeping abreast of current events and new developments. Business, government, finance, art, and other human pursuits are successful in the proportion that diligence, honesty, industry, and wisdom guide their administration and management. So it is in the practice of Christian Science. The truth which this Science teaches is not stereotyped nor platitudinous; hence demonstration of it requires specific and comprehensive observance of its laws and rules.

Through the careful, consecrated study of Christian Science, one may discern that eternal Truth is forever unfolding in individual consciousness, and that this verity is wholly demonstrable. Of this scientific, practical revelation, Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 258 of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis. Mind manifests all that exists in the infinitude of Truth. We know no more of man as the true divine image and likeness; than we know of God." How much do we know of God? Obviously the answer is, only as much as we comprehend of His idea, man, or, in other words, only in the degree that we demonstrate the true nature of man in our thinking and living.

The Christian Scientist demonstrates unchanging Principle, proportionately as he comprehends and obeys the teachings of Christ Jesus. If fidelity to Truth and right desire are put foremost in his everyday efforts, he will begin to understand the life-work of the master Christian and desire to follow in his footsteps.

Referring to the experiencing of adverse conditions, solitude, friendlessness, and opposition Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 266): "This seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love. When this hour of development comes, even if you cling to a sense of personal joys, spiritual Love will force you to accept what best promotes your growth." Humbly to accept the spiritual guidance of divine Love through the expression of loving-kindness, compassion, and forgiveness, no matter what the outward conditions or circumstances may be, is assuredly to promote Christlikeness, purity, and perfection—qualities embraced in the eternal foundation of all Christianly scientific proof and practice.

Manifestly the false beliefs of power in matter and of salvation through death are not consonant with the truth of being. The supposition that man is separated from God who is eternal Life, must be destroyed when we begin to gain some understanding of Truth in Christian Science. When Truth is understood, man is seen to be wholly spiritual. Hence the real man knows no sickness, sin, disease, or death. To look for genuine progress and spiritual growth through the development of a false concept definitely precludes the demonstration of man's present at-one-ment with God, good.

Does not this Science reveal the spiritual significance of the words of the angels, who inquired of the early morning visitors at the tomb (Luke 24:5), "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" Until they understood more clearly his many statements regarding Life as deathless, until they apprehended through greater spirituality his teaching that real existence inheres in God, Mind, or Spirit alone, and is never to be found in matter, the Master's faithful followers could not fathom the angels' question. Nor could they then grasp the further angelic statement (24:6), "He is not here, but is risen."

Our blessed Master followed the leadings of Spirit closely, and sometimes his words and deeds were comprehended by his disciples only through later unfoldment. With what joy, then, may we acknowledge that the Biblical promises are capable of fulfillment, and that their precepts can be obeyed through the spiritual understanding to be gained in Christian Science! Jesus' command that we follow in his footsteps is imperative, and must be obeyed here and now if we are not to fall far behind in our progress towards righteousness.

That the Christian Science movement is at the forefront of spiritual progress and demonstration is manifest to those who have gained some measure of the spirit of its Discoverer and Founder. "The Bible, and 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,'" were ordained by Mrs. Eddy to "be the pastor, on this planet, of all the churches of the Christian Science denomination" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 383). She established the Christian Science periodicals as missionaries to all mankind. Instructing The Christian Science Board of Directors concerning their duties incidental to the perpetuation and care of the periodicals, she has written (Church Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 14), "It shall be the duty of the Directors to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

Day Coach

DISTANCE is nothing for these gleaming trains,
Whose silver shuttles arrogantly fly
Through sleepy towns and populous domains
Where factory windows watch us flashing by.
Beneath our wheels the fluent miles are spun
In threads of steel that link the East and West;
Leaving behind or catching up the sun,
We find horizons closer than we'd guessed.

But there were days when the least journey called
For long surmise. Red plush and cars that creaked,
Cinders and sandwiches! We saw, enthralled,
New worlds unfold—and how the whistle shrieked!
Heroic that conductor who could smile
At children trooping up and down the aisle!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

ПРОГРЕССИВНАЯ ДЕМОНСТРАЦИЯ ИСТИНЫ

Перевод с английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В СОВРЕМЕННОМ мире люди особенно сильно подчеркивают необходимость всегда держаться в курсе текущих событий и новых открытий. Торговые дела, правительства, финансы, искусство и другие человеческие дела и занятия преуспевают постольку, поскольку их администрация и управление руководимы такими качествами, как прилежание, честность, усердье и мудрость. Это так и в практике Христианской Науки. Истина, которой учит эта Наука, не стереотипна и не банальна, поэтому ее демонстрированье требует специального и понятливого соблюденья ее законов и правил.

Посвятив себя внимательному изученью Христианской Науки, мы можем увидеть, как вечная Истина вечно выявляется в индивидуальном сознании, и что этот факт всецело доказуем на практике. Об этом научном, практичном откровенье Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет на странице 258 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Бог выражает в человеке бесконечную идею, которая вечно развивается, исходя из безграничной основы, она расширяется и поднимается все выше и выше. Разум проявляет все, что существует в бесконечности Истины. О человеке, как об истинном божественном образе и подобии мы знаем не больше, чем о Боге." Что знаем мы о Боге? Очевидно, ответ на это тот, что знаем мы о Нем постольку, поскольку мы понимаем Его идею, человека, или, иными словами, постольку, поскольку мы демонстрируем подлинную природу человека в нашем мышлении и в нашей жизни.

Христианский Ученый демонстрирует ненаемный Принцип, в той степени, в какой он понимает ученье Христа Иисуса и повинуется этому ученью. Если верность Истине и праведные желанья выдвинуты на первый план в наших ежедневных стремленьях, то мы начинаем понимать дело жизни учителя-Христианина и желать итти по его стопам.

Говоря о житейских препятствиях, об одиночестве, отсутствии друзей и враждебности, Мэри Эдди пишет (там-же, стр. 266): "Эта кажущаяся пустота уже заполнена божественной Любовью. Когда этот час развиться наступил, то, если вы даже будете цепляться за чувство личных радостей, духовная Любовь заставит вас принять то, что лучше способствует нашему росту." Когда мы смиренно принимаем духовное руководство божественной Любви, выражая доброжелательные чувства, сострадание и прощенье, несмотря ни на какие внешние условия или обстоятельства, то мы несомненно поощряем то, что подобно Христу, поощряем целомудрие и совершенство—качества, заключенные в вечном основании всей Христианско-научной практики и ее доказательств.

Ясно, что ложные верованья в мощь материи и в спасенье через смерть не согласуются с истиной бытья. Предположенье, что человек разлучен с Богом, вечной Жизнью, вынуждено разрушается, когда мы начинаем приобретать некоторое пониманье Истины в Христианской Науке. Познав Истину, мы видим, что человек вполне духовен. Поэтому настоящий человек не знает болезни, греха, недугов или смерти. Искать настоящий прогресс и духовный рост через развитье ложных понятий значит окончательно исключать возможность демострации настоящего слиянья человека с Богом, добром.

Не раскрывает ли эта Наука духовный смысл слов тех ангелов, что спросили явившихся рано утром на могилу (Лука 24:5), "Что вы ищете живого между мертвыми?" До той поры, пока они не поняли яснее многое из слов учителя относительно бессмертной Жизни, пока они не поняли лучше, через свою растущую духовность, ученье его о том, что истинное бытье присуще только Богу, Разуму или Духу и не может быть найдено в материи,—верные последователи Учителя не могли схватить смысла слов ангелов. Также не могли они понять дальнейшее заявленье ангелов (24:6): "Его нет здесь: Он воскрес."

Наш благословенный Учитель следовал жилотную указаньям Духа, и слова его и поступки иногда бывали поняты лишь позже, благодаря дальнейшему развитью событий. С какой поэтому радостью мы можем признать, что Библейские обетования способны исполняться, и что советам их можно повиноваться через духовное пониманье, приобретаемое в Христианской Науке! Иисус дал нам положительное приказанье итти по его стопам, и мы должны ему повиноваться здесь же и теперь, если мы не хотим остаться далеко позади в нашем движенье по направленью к праведности.

Что движенье Христианской Науки идет впереди духовного прогресса и практических доказательств ясно для тех, кто в некоторой степени приобрел дух ее Открывательницы и Основательницы. "Библия и Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures'" были поспящены Mrs. Эдди в чин пастора на этой планете, всех церквей наименования Христианской Науки" (Miscellaneous Writings, стр 383). Она основала периодические издания Христианской Науки в качестве миссионеров для всего человечества. Давая свои инструкции Совету Директоров Христианской Наука (The Christian Science Board of Directors) касательно их обязанностей в деле обеспеченья и бесперерывного продолженья периодических органов, она написала следующее (Church Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 14): "Долг Директоров следить за тем, чтобы периодические органы печати умело издавались и двигались вперед параллельно с грядущими временами."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—груд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Getting the Mail

GO SLOWLY: we have time to dawdle and lope
Down the wooded side of the hill—down the gentler slope.
Or would you shift to the bluff side? There we can stray
And clamber over the sprawling, lurching crag.
Go slowly: we have time to gambol and lag
And lean against the wind—time to delay.
When we get to the field, we'll cross to the shade
Of the sweet, wild plum trees and the ripe choke cherry.
It will be cool to pause there, talk and tarry.
We needn't vault the pasture barricade:
Together we may perch on the gnarled rail.
We'll tilt to quaff of the sky. We'll wait for the mail.

CATHERINE LAWRENCE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1938

Listed Voters Hit 334,859 Mark in City

Democrats retain their majority, with 173,189 —Women outnumber men in six wards.

Boston today wrote into the books a new all-time record for the number of persons registered to vote in a State primary.

When the deadline for registering arrived at 10 o'clock last night, it was found that 334,859 persons —15,127 more than the previous record in 1936 or 319,732—were qualified to vote in the primary Sept. 20.

When registration in the city began last July 1, there were 308,563 men and women on the voting list. Throughout the two-month period, 26,296 names were added, with a last-hour surge this week accounting for 10,264 persons.

Although the number added to the list during the registration period this year is smaller than it was two years ago, when 46,680 were registered, election department officials explained that the number of names carried over this year was far greater.

According to William S. Motley, Jr., chairman of the Election Commission, the record number of registrations in Boston is an indication that the vote in the September primaries may be the largest in the State's history. If registration for the election in November, which opens Sept. 21 and continues through Oct. 14, is comparable to the primary registration, he said, the election vote may also set a new record.

Of the Boston voters registered for the primary, 177,531 are men and 157,328 are women. There are 173,189 Democrats, 47,844 Republicans, and 41 Union party members. Most of the newly registered voters are independent and will be classified after the primary.

The primary registration this year is the third largest registration in Boston for an election of any kind. Previous highs were at the State election in 1936, when 356,118 were registered; and the 1937 mayoralty election, when 344,023 were qualified.

In six of Boston's 22 wards, women outnumber the men. These wards are 5 in the Back Bay, 16 and 17 in Dorchester, 19 in Jamaica Plain and Roslindale, 20 in West Roxbury and Roslindale, and 21 in Allston and Brighton.

Most of yesterday's last-minute registration of 5,341 persons was centered in the election department's branch offices located in each ward. A large crowd, however, streamed into the main office in City Hall Annex from early morning until closing. Department employees worked until nearly 11 o'clock taking care of those already in the office at 10 p. m. No one was admitted after that hour. Last person to register was Thomas Monahan of 7 Linden Park Street, Roxbury.

Other cities and towns to announce registration figures this morning were:

Arlington	20,220
Belmont	12,458
Concord	3,551
Lexington	5,250
Lynn	46,000
Needham	6,015
Newton	33,621
Revere	15,000

'Son, James' Unregistered

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—James Roosevelt, Secretary to his father, the President, failed to register before last night's deadline and therefore will be unable to vote in the Massachusetts' primary Sept. 20.

Concert While You Wait

Courtesy Boston & Maine Railroad

Lewis L. Litchfield, Candia, N. H., Ticket Agent, With His Violin

Hobbyist Links Violin Making And Rail Job

Hobbies are strange things. Take, for example, the case of Lewis L. Litchfield, ticket agent. His vocation is selling tickets at the train station at Candia, N. H. But his avocation —ah, there he lets himself go. In fact, Mr. Litchfield outdoes himself in hobbies. For he has two of them, and they are both quite different from the ordinary pastime of stamp collecting and the like. He makes violins and fishing rods, and excellent violins and fishing rods they are said to be.

Making high-grade bamboo fishing rods was learned from a Penobscot Indian, he says. "Who's Who" people who are said to have fishing rods made by Agent Litchfield include none other than the Duchess of Windsor, Henry Ford, and William R. Hearst. And as for his making violins—a pastime, like the other hobby, he picked up as a youth—it is reported his last two violins went with Donald B. MacMillan to the North Pole. Mr. MacMillan was a school chum of Mr. Litchfield, and what was more natural than for the Arctic explorer to take two of his friend's instruments with him "to chase the blue away" in the northern wastes.

Mr. Litchfield has been a railroad man for almost half a century. His hobbies, however, have not interfered with the able performance of his work. They have instead given him years of enjoyment and pleasure. Should you drop into the ticket office at Candia some day, there would be no way of knowing of the hidden talents of the agent who will sell you your ticket. But isn't that the way with everyone we meet infrequently? Their hobbies remain unknown to us, and we say, "Oh, just a ticket agent."

Redistricting Tops List of Problems For Special Study

Eighteen special legislative investigations into subjects ranging from the reapportionment of Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts to revision of unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, and savings bank life insurance laws were ready to start today following Gov. Charles F. Hurley's expected naming of his members to the Commissions.

The legislative members of the Commissions were named last night by Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, and Representatives Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Within the next week or two it is expected most of the Commissions will have held their organization meetings and dates for public hearings will have been set. Three other Commissions are already working, the first being that appointed to investigate alleged civil service law violations by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, which has been working for several months. The recess Commission appointed to study the necessity of establishing sewerage treatment works in connection with the North and South Metropolitan trunk sewers to prevent pollution of Boston Harbor opens public hearings next Thursday. The Commission to formulate plans for Massachusetts participation in the New York World's Fair in 1939 has been working for sometime.

Redistricting Heads List

Politically, the Redistricting Commission is the most important of the investigating groups. Headed by Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Chairman, this Commission will rearrange the 40 Senatorial and eight Councilor districts so that the voting population will be as even as possible in all districts. Regarding the Representative districts, the Commission will apportion the number of Representatives for each county. The actual redistricting of the Representatives districts will be done by the County Commissioners in the individual counties.

Challenged by McGlue

Although the Constitution provides that the present districts shall hold only until the first Wednesday in January, 1939, the Legislature, despite the insistence of Governor Hurley, refused to reapportion the districts before prorogation. The Legislators contended the constitutional provision for redistricting was directory rather than mandatory and that the present districts would continue until redistricting was completed.

U. S. Conciliators Open Garment Strike Hearing

In Boston Today

Unions Seek 35-Hour Week

Negotiations aimed at a settlement of the eight-day strike of garment workers at 35 Kneeland Street, Boston, were begun this morning with a conference, called by a Federal conciliator, at the Parker House.

Representatives of the three non-union manufacturers and of the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union conferred under the chairmanship of Miss Anna Weinstock of the United States Department of Labor. Also taking part was Julius Hochman, manager of the New York Joint Board, who arrived here to help in negotiations. The garment workers have struck in an effort to force the open shops to agree to a 35-hour week, as is in force in union shops.

Picketing continued this morning, during which Winifred Pineo, educational director of the Union, again was arrested, charged this time with inciting to riot because she allegedly cried, "Go Get 'Em!"

California Sails; Boston 'Au Revoir'

While friends of passengers sailing today on the Anchor Line's California waved bon voyage to late season travelers, shipping men said au revoir to the ship itself, for it is making its last trip in the Boston service probably for some time. The California embarked 140 passengers at East Boston and sailed for Cobh, Dublin, and Glasgow, where it will be prepared for service on the Liverpool-Bombay run.

Heffernan Backed In Governor Race

Joseph M. Heffernan of West Roxbury, State Chairman of the Union Party, was endorsed last night as candidate for Governor on that ticket at the party's State convention in Faneuil Hall.

A World War veteran and former legislative agent for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Mr. Heffernan has been closely identified with the Union Party since its foundation in the 1936 campaign of the Rev. Charles Coughlin and Representative William Lemke of North Dakota.

William H. McMasters of Cambridge, who polled 68,000 votes in 1936 as Union candidate for Governor, is running for Governor this year as the Townsend Plan candidate.

Quincy Relief Low in June

There were fewer persons listed on the general relief rolls in Quincy in June this year, than in any other Massachusetts city of equal population, Anthony J. Venna, Quincy Welfare Commissioner, said this morning. The figures were compiled by the State Welfare Department.

Mr. Venna stated there were only 623 cases of general relief at the start of the summer. In Brockton there were 1,082; 994 cases in Haverhill, 661 in Newton, 719 in Fitchburg and similar figures for other cities.

CIO Recaptures 2 Textile Unions

Recapture of two unions which had been lost to the American Federation of Labor was announced today by Frank J. Manning, New England Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, as the CIO-AFL controversy was turned virtually into a tug-of-war.

The unions named by the CIO official are in two plants of the Schuster-Hayward chain. One is at East Douglas, the other at Millbury, Mass., both in Worcester County.

For almost two years, the several hundred workers of these two plants have been pawns in labor's factional warfare. Their allegiance has been claimed first by one side, then another. Today, they apparently are back with the CIO.

"A meeting of 200 employees at the East Douglas mill on Sunday voted unanimously to ask for a TWOC charter," Mr. Manning announced. "The charter has been issued today. I will present it to the Union on Sept. 11. We expect also to issue a charter for the Millbury local in about two weeks."

Coakley's Status Upheld by Court

Daniel H. Coakley will be eligible to run for Governor's Councilor in the Democratic primaries Sept. 20, in the 4th District, according to a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The decision, handed down today in the record time of three weeks after a petition was filed, said Mr. Coakley was not rendered ineligible because of the fact that he is a resident of the 3d District.

Robert E. Bigney, who is opposing Mr. Coakley at the polls, brought a petition for a writ of mandamus to prevent the Secretary of State from printing his opponent's name on the ballot. Judge James J. Ronan dismissed the petition last week and eight days after Mr. Bigney appealed, the full bench decided the question.

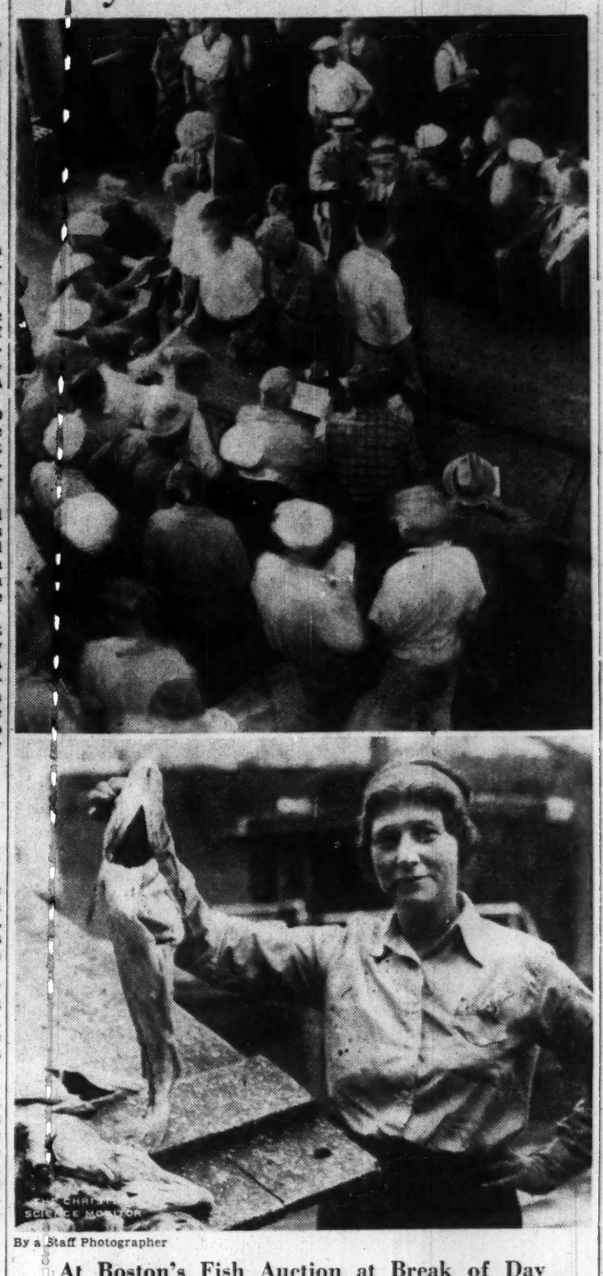
Wool Imports Cut; Port Becomes 4th

Importance of wool in the standing of the Port of Boston shows up in a comparison of figures for imports received today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. A sharp falling off in this commodity has been sufficient to send Boston from its position of second port in the United States in value of imports to fourth place.

The calendar year, 1937, went into the record as the year of importation of 143,316,000 pounds of wool—the highest in a decade. Thus far this year the amount imported is about 6,000,000 pounds.

For the seven months of 1938 ending with July, imports for consumption in the Massachusetts Customs District were valued at $59,007,882, compared with $153,376,575 for the similar period a year ago. Philadelphia, which held second place to New York for years, until Boston captured that position, is now third with $61,924,224 against $123,798,533 the previous year.

They Answer Call of Six Bells



By a Staff Photographer

At Boston's Fish Auction at Break of Day

Upper: Looking down on buyers in the auction room at the Fish Pier, as individual auctioneers call out their lots of seafood. Below: A familiar figure at the auctions is Miss Reba Onigman, one of the few women fish buyers in America, who has been 17 years in the business and now heads her own company.

Farley in Maine To Help Dubord And Gov. Brann

MADISON, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee today endorsed the third term Gubernatorial candidacy of former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) and the Second District Congressional aspirations of New Dealer F. Harold Dubord of Waterville.

Mr. Farley, touring the Second Maine District to boost the party's ticket in the Sept. 12 election, came here from Oakland, where he arrived from New York at 7:15 a. m. (E. S. T.).

Mr. Farley, in the first speech of his one-day tour of central Maine, said he had come because "I am extremely anxious to see Brann elected Governor and Dubord elected to Congress."

Mr. Dubord, Democratic National Committeeman from Maine, was described by Mr. Farley as "an intimate friend of President Roosevelt."

Mr. Dubord is seeking the post now held by Clyde H. Smith, (R) who is seeking re-election.

In his reference to the President, Mr. Farley told a crowd of more than 500 that the Roosevelt Administration had done more for farmers and laborers than any other.

Edison Petitions For Tax Abatement

The Somerville Board of Assessors revealed today that the Boston Edison Company had filed an abatement asking for a valuation reduction in the vicinity of $750,000, an amount added to their property values this year. The increased assessment represents an additional tax payment of approximately $30,225.

Fish for Sale! A Woman And Many Men Bid

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A long, shrill clang of a bell broke the stillness of early morning at the Boston Fish Pier about dawn today.

It was like a call for school sessions, and, indeed, it brought response from deserted looking stores on the pier, but not the same kind that a school bell brings.

They were men, some hatless, some coatless, but all wearing headgear, others in oilskins, and some in business clothes—and one lone woman—who came hurrying from all directions into the administration buildings at the end of the Fish Pier, where the daily auction of fish quickly disposed of more than 1,000,000 pounds of ground fish and 45,500 pounds of mackerel.

Fish for Sale

From a trawler that approached the pier came a shrill blast of a deep-throated whistle. On another—tied up at the pier—sounded six bells —in daylight saving parlance, 7 a. m. —and the skippers or owners of the boats that arrived this morning entered the raised platform in the center of the New England Fish Exchange quarters while wholesale dealers, commission merchants, and the one lone woman gathered around the platform, buying up various lots of fish as they were offered.

Men moved around the big room, listening to each "auctioneer" call out his offerings of cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, sole, mackerel, or what have you, and bidding on such lots as individual need dictated. Even Uncle Sam was among the 150 men who form an integral part of the great $20,000,000 fish industry of Boston.

News Service

For Uncle Sam has only recently established a daily market news service for the fishing industry, which is, in effect, a 24-hour survey of the entire business. A daily news report is provided free of charge, to all interested parties, and the response from the fish trade is so favorable that the Bureau of Fisheries is expanding its activities to the Pacific Coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes. Its Boston staff, under direction of B. L. Lindgren, is on deck at 7 a. m. every business day to attend the early auctions at the pier.

Information is also compiled daily from all fishing ports along the Atlantic seaboard. Telegrams are received daily of fish arrivals and prices at New York, Rockland and Portland, Maine, Gloucester, Provincetown and New Bedford, Mass., Seattle, Wash., and other ports, before the opening of the fish exchange. Telephonic reports come from Gloucester, and some other ports, in addition. All this information is available to buyers and is of great assistance in determining

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Resorts Expect Busy Week End, Fall Vacations

Autumn upturn to climax a discouraging summer hoped for — Tourists drop 5 P. C. in N. E.

A particularly busy Labor Day week end, followed by a good autumn recreation season in New England resorts, was predicted by the New England Council today as the aftermath of a summer in which many vacation plans have been postponed because of bad weather by which the tourist business was especially hard hit in July.

For several years autumn tourist business has been increasing. The advantages of the season have led many people to ignore the arbitrary date set for ending vacations by the early starting of public schools in many states — though parents of children in private schools have never been so much hampered by this consideration. This year, it is expected the trend toward fall vacations and short trips will be accelerated because of the postponement of holiday trips—and also because of the hope that hordes of mosquitoes which have remained in most places all through the summer this season, will have disappeared.

Surveying the summer's business in New England resorts, up to Aug. 15, the Council in a report issued today, pointed out that though July business was poor because of long continued fog and rain, June records were encouraging and August got off to a comparatively good start—with indications that reports for the last two weeks of it will show a still happier picture.

Decrease of 5 Per Cent

Compared to 1937, which was a peak year—with New England recreational business estimated at $517,000,000—1938 showed decreases of from 5 per cent up, in different sections.

However, the Council pointed out, "judged on the basis of general business conditions prevailing at the beginning of the summer season, the decreases reported for the six-week period ending Aug. 15, in comparison with the same period in 1937, reflect the fact that the summer vacation industry continues to receive its proportionate share of the public spendable dollar."

The brightest spots in the picture this season were the new Cannon Mountain aerial tramway and the Mt. Washington Cog Railway, both of which enjoyed excellent patronage —which was reflected in good business for cabin camps, eating houses, and other establishments catering to tourists on the main roads leading to them.

The new tramway, first in America, is expected to have carried 100,000 passengers by early autumn. It opened on June 29. The cog railway enjoyed one of the best seasons in its more than 70-year history.

Rentals Hit

Least encouraging was the summer rental business—especially on the New Hamphsire shore—where a dercease of nearly 25 per cent was noted.

Chain stores operating summer branches in recreational areas reported conditions as spotty, with greater sales in Maine than in the other New England States.

In Maine, too, a check of out-of-State cars entering the State during the first two weeks of August, showed only a 4 per cent decrease over the same period last year. Gasoline consumption in the State showed a decline of only 2.3 per cent in June, but of 9.1 per cent in July, compared to the same months in 1937.

Vermont gasoline sales in July dropped about 4 per cent from those of the same month in 1937—reflecting a decline in the number of visitors. According to the State Forestry Service, however, approximately 100,000 persons visited forest and park areas this season.

In Massachusetts, gasoline consumption in July was off about 6.5 per cent, and a decrease of from 10 to 15 per cent in recreational business on Cape Cod was noted.

In Rhode Island, gasoline consumption fell about 4 per cent and traffic over the Mt. Hope Bridge declined 23 per cent between July 5 and Aug. 15, compared to the same period last year.

Tourist traffic passing up through New Hampshire toward Maine held up well—as indicated by figures for the toll bridges between Portsmouth and Dover and between Hampton and Salisbury beaches. The first shows a loss in passenger car traffic of less than ½ of 1 per cent, while the latter shows a gain of slightly more than 3 per cent.

Hillbilly Frogs, Bugs, Snakes Scooped in Indies by Harvard

Several new species of insects, worms, and reptiles, which have been living a hillbilly existence on Dominican mountain peaks almost two miles above sea level have been scooped up for addition to the noted collection at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Word of the find, listing specimens hitherto unknown to natural science, reached the University from Dr. Philip J. Darlington of the Museum saying he had collected the specimens in the trackless forests of the Pico del Yaque Mountains of Haiti.

The Pico del Yaque Mountains are the highest in the West Indies. Dr. Darlington in 1934 made the first zoological studies on the summit of Mt. La Hotte, considered the most difficult peak on the island.

Among the new species reported were a new variety of black snail decorated with red spiral lines; 10 to 15 new species of Carabidae beetles; a few new types of earthworms and locusts, a small rock lizard; and a frog, curiously marked like a tree frog but living among rocks—all found on Dominican peaks from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level.

Along the brooks at lower altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 feet Dr. Darlington collected, he believes, the finest lot of Dryopid water beetles ever taken in the West Indies. One big species belongs to a genus not previously known in the Greater Antilles, he said.

Other inhabitants of the low regions included giant Aylas, frogs, lizards, and many snails, including a tiny bright green species on the fronds of tree ferns.

Accompanied by a native packer, and a "pratico" who cut out trails with a machete, Dr. Darlington spent 10 days in the Pico del Yaque forests, climbing many peaks, including Lom Rucilla and La Pelona, thought to be the highest in the West Indies.

New Deal Colors Hoisted By Democratic Candidates

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1—Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann's campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, as a "100 per cent" New Dealer, ran into trouble this week as Democrats selected the 1,000 or more delegates for their State nominating convention.

The delegates will meet at Eastern Point, in Groton, Sept. 13 and 14, with indications pointing to renomination of Senator Augustine Lonergan, in spite of his votes against President Roosevelt's program on the Supreme Court and reorganization bills.

The Democratic caucuses ended with more than 100 delegates instructed to vote for Lonergan, only five delegates instructed for Kopplemann, and none instructed for the third candidate, Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport, also running as a "100 per cent" New Dealer.

The mass of delegates will go to the convention uninstructed, but with many of their votes at the command of party leaders who are personally committed to the Lonergan candidacy. Congressman Kopplemann, hoping in vain for a direct word from President Roosevelt that would help his campaign, has been virtually alone in the pre-convention fight.

The Democratic convention will find no problem in its choice of a gubernatorial nominee. There is no one to oppose Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for his fifth nomination. For Lieutenant Governor the race has narrowed down to Thomas Hewes of Farmington, personal friend of the Governor's and Chairman of the Reorganization Commission, and Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner.

Constables Fees

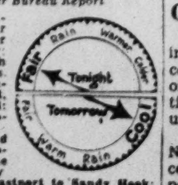
Small town constable "rackets," in which the law enforcement officers earn fat fees by arresting out-of-town motorists for trifling violations of the motor vehicle laws, are under fire.

Starting with a warning from the New York Automobile Club to avoid certain Connecticut towns, the campaign gained momentum rapidly. Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion and one of the editors of Connecticut Nutmeg, a paper published by a New York commuter group in Fairfield County, rapped the "racket" in a widely-quoted editorial. Willard B. Rogers, chairman of the State Publicity Commission, wrote to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross asking that the General Assembly do something about it. Col. Samuel H. Fisher, Chairman of the State Highway Safety Commission,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly cooler tonight and Friday; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler tonight and in the south portion Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest this afternoon and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	78	Minneapolis	56	80
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	66	89	New York	70	80
Denver	58	79	Norfolk	72	88
Helena	64	89	Philadelphia	72	84
Kansas City	70	94	St. Louis	72	92
Los Angeles	66	84	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	80	88	Washington	74	90

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 1.
B—Maximum Aug. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:27 p. m., height 9.2 feet
Friday, 4:02 a. m., height 8 feet
Light all vehicles by 7:49 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 13

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "March of Time."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 12, 1:10, 6:25, 9:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Fenway: 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

Fremont—
"Stella Dallas," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. Also Alice Faye in "You're a Sweetheart." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Martha Raye and Bob Burns in "Tropic Holiday." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:56, 7:02, 10:02. Tomorrow: "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. Also "Part Time Husband."

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "New Brunswick," "Did a Woman Win the Civil War," "Latin Rhythm," with Jan Peerce, Horace Lapp and His Orchestra, "Sport's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda in "I Met My Love Again." Also Lew Ayres in "Scandal Street." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Tyrone Power in "Second Honeymoon." Also Jack Holt in "Under Suspicion."

Scollay and Modern—
"The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the Mauch Twins. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:24. Tomorrow: "Racket Busters," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Also "Give Me a Sailor," with Martha Raye and Bob Hope.

Boston—
"Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 12, 3:05, 7:35, 10. Also "Gun Law," with George O'Brien and Rita Oehman. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Strand—
Barbara Stanwyck in "Always Goodbye." Also "Forbidden Valley," with Noah Berry, Jr.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. "A Trip to Paris," with the Jones Family. Also "What Do You Think?" Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Kid Comes Back." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Spawn of the North," starring George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 4:10 7:10, 10:10. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Music

Brookline Shell—
Final concert of the season by the State Symphony Orchestra. Request program. Portia Di Giorgio, soprano. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline. 8.

Salem 'Pioneers' To Enact Details Of 1628 Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 1—Methods used by the early settlers in establishing the industries which provided livelihood and sustenance in the Bay Colony will be presented in carefully authenticated detail at the fifth annual demonstration of pioneer life Sunday afternoon, Sept. 11, at Pioneer Village.

Wives and husbands will join in pursuing humble daily tasks—cooking and dyeing, making salt, curing fish, sailmaking, printing, coopering and toolmaking, candle-dipping, and curing herbs against winter use.

All of the 26 exhibits will be costumed in the dress of the early 17th century and those in charge will be able to give visitors full information concerning the demonstrations.

The representation of Governor Winthrop's flagship, the Arbella, which has been added to the village this year, will be used to illustrate early methods of sailmaking and rigging.

Important Trip Ahead for Cronin Team—Sisters in Junior Girls State Golf Final

Yankee Stadium Initial Stop for Touring Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having shattered a three-game losing streak, the Red Sox today closed the St. Louis series and pointed to a brief road tour through New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Although this short journey sounds innocent enough, Manager Joe Cronin places considerable importance on its outcome. If the club expects to finish second in the American League race, this jump around the eastern circuit must be successful.

Indians Moving

As a matter of fact, every approaching series looms important. The Cleveland Indians are rallying, after a slump that started here in Boston and continued in Yankee Stadium, and will be making another strong bid for the runner-up berth in this final month.

"Those Yankees are real tough right now," the Red Sox skipper points out. "They know the race is over and go into every ball game relaxed — without pressure. We've got to bear down on every play. That Washington club may give us trouble, too, particularly if the Yankees soften our pitching in the Stadium. Yes, there's a battle ahead, and we know it."

Tomorrow and Saturday the Red Sox play single games with the Yankees, who are now just finishing out their schedule and planning for the World Series, which opens this year in the National League city. On Sunday the locals move to Philadelphia for a double-header. Monday they open a three-game series in Washington, returning to Boston Wednesday for the opening of the Yankee series. Wednesday, incidentally, will be Joe Cronin Day.

Foxx, Travis Slump

The remaining weeks will find Jimmy Foxx trying for his second American League batting championship. He wore the crown in 1933, with the Athletics. And although Jim slumped considerably during the Detroit and St. Louis series, he is still in a tie with Cecil Travis for second place.

Foxx has made only one hit in his last 15 trips to the plate. But Travis has only three out of 16. Earl Averill is the newest threat to the title. The Cleveland outfielder has picked up several points in New York, Washington and Philadelphia. This morning he had a .347 average and was one point up on Travis and Foxx.

The Red Sox first baseman has 132 runs batted in and is certain of that leadership. His closest rival is Joe Di Maggio, with 114. Foxx will probably finish second to Hank Greenberg in the homer race.

Third for Harris

The junior and senior members of the family collaborated to put the Red Sox back in the victory column yesterday. Bill Harris pitched and won his third game because young Bobby Doerr had an afternoon that suggested Ty Cobb.

Doerr, who has improved immensely at bat this season, contributed two singles, a double, two stolen bases, a pair of runs driven in and scored another himself. He made almost half of the seven Boston hits.

* * *

Briefs . . . Doerr and Mike Higgins worked the double steal in the second inning . . . Higgins was on the scoring end of the play . . . Doerr also stole third base in the fourth inning . . . Bobby hit .348 during the home stay, not including today's game . . . His average for the season is close to .290.

* * *

The Bees are currently the sensations of the National League . . . They are setting a pace far ahead of all contenders and are moving quickly toward the first division . . . The Cardinals are close behind, however . . . Debs Garms made four hits in yesterday's 6-to-4 triumph at Chicago . . . Vince De Maggio hit his twelfth home run.

* * *

Joe Sullivan, left-handed pitcher, has been purchased by the Bees from the Toronto International League club . . . He has won 16 games and lost nine for the fifth-place Leafs . . . The Bees will look him over next spring at Bradenton . . . Sullivan had a trial with the Detroit Tigers, being originally purchased from Beaumont in 1933 . . . The Bengals released him outright to Toronto last January.

Planning Their First Campaign

Wide World

New University of Pennsylvania Football Coaching Staff

George A. Munger, Head Coach, talking things over with his assistants in anticipation of meeting 43 Pennsylvania varsity candidates for opening practice. They will report for examinations at Philadelphia Sept. 6, going to Hershey, Pa., in the afternoon and staying there until Sept. 25. Munger is second on the left, with Rae Crowther on his right, and Howdie O'Dell on his left, and Paul Riblett on extreme right.

43 Candidates Are to Report To Coach Munger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1—Forty-three candidates, more than a third of whom are backs, have been invited to compete for places on the University of Pennsylvania football team by Gorge A. Munger, starting his first season as head coach of the Red and Blue gridiron squad.

Included in the list of names announced by Munger are 15 backs, nine ends; eight guards; seven tackles and four centers. The total squad is nine less than participated in the early drills last fall. There is a possibility that a name or two may be added to the list before practice gets under way.

In his invitation Coach Munger requested the players to report here Sept. 8 for physical examinations and to receive practice and game equipment. Late in the afternoon Munger will lead the camp party to Hershey, Pa., where practice will be held daily except Sunday until Sept. 25 when the return trip to Franklin Field will be made.

Meet Lafayette First

The week before the opening game of the season will be spent on Franklin Field where the coaches will put their charges through a series of final drills that will prepare them for the contest with the undefeated Lafayette eleven.

Among the candidates are 17 lettermen, 14 who received freshman numerals last fall, eight winners of junior varsity awards and four players who did not receive any award; but who were members of the spring practice squad.

Only six of the backs won varsity letters last season. Jim Coulter, blocking back and punter; Bill Koepsell, signal-caller, punter and passer; Mike Burke, hard-running halfback and safety man; Walter Daly, substitute fullback; Bill Miller, fleet halfback and Jim Connell, burly fulback, are the veterans. Both Miller and Koepsell have recovered from injuries that hampered them last year.

The veteran ends include Charles Keinath and Ned Fielden, who were incapacitated part of last season by injuries; Harlan Gustafson, Tony Mischo and Fred Straub, and W. Joe Miller.

Captain as Tackle

The tackles include Walter Shinn, captain of the team and Dom Polilli, a substitute last season. The holdover guards are Balfour Smith, who played a tackle position last season, and Stanley Lorber, number three guard to Bill Fiedler and Bob McNamara, of the 1937 team.

George Becker, substitute to Bill O'Neill, is the only veteran among the quartet of centers. An injured shoulder kept the 6ft. 4in. Becker on the sidelines the latter part of last season.

Among the outstanding sophomore are the following backs; Tony Chizmadia, John Dutcher, Loye Rainwater, Frank Reagan, Paul Wexler, and Tom McCarthy. Other backs are Tom Loughlin, Sam Madeira and George Dahm.

Robert Hunt, Irving Mendelson and Jim Chandler, are the sophomore guards of promise. Other guards are Art Murphy, John Wagner, Jay Vee players last year, and Herb Ogden, first baseman on the diamond team who did not play football last season.

Len Warner is the outstanding sophomore among the ends Joe Sims and Abraham Barnett, the latter a backfield candidate last year, are other wing candidates. Ray Frick, husky center on the freshman team last season; Mort Levy a substitute varsity center part of last season and Joe Snyder, who spent several weeks on the varsity squad, are the center hopefuls.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	72	48	.603
New York	67	55	.549
Cincinnati	68	56	.548
Chicago	67	56	.545
Boston	61	59	.508
St. Louis	58	65	.472
Brooklyn	55	67	.451
Philadelphia	38	81	.319

Results Aug. 31

Boston 6, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1. (10 innings.)
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 12, New York 3.

Sporting Around the Hub

Last winter, at the Harvard Club victory dinner to the Crimson gridiron team, Dick Harlow, coach, said, "I do not want this team known as a Harlow team. It is a Harvard team." It was dramatically emphasized by the Pocono Mountaineer, but the writer ignored the generosity of the statement and distorted the meaning for fun to imply that until such time as Dick had a free rein to inveigle some real football players of his own choosing, the team should be known as Harvard and not Harlow.

If the Harvard Club holds another such dinner this winter (all contingent upon the Crimson beating Yale, of course, for there is no banquet for a loser), Harlow may have to dust off that portion of the speech for usage again. The schedule makers have presented Harvard a major schedule of "big time" football, but no "big time" eleven to carry it out. There is not a soft spot on the program.

The candidates report a week from tomorrow and practice twice daily through Sept. 24. Then there are afternoon sessions to the opening game against Brown Oct. 1. Scanning the horizon of hope right now reveals the impression that the Crimson will have a better than average first team, but woefully weak for replacements. Reserve strength must be developed to carry through the severe schedule with Cornell, Army, Dartmouth, Princeton, Chicago, Virginia and Yale following on successive Saturday afternoons. Loss of a regular or two will be disastrous.

* * *

The shelving of the Montreal Maroons for a year takes its toll of veteran hockey players. Already Canadiens have released three to make room for expected help from the Maroon players who will be apportioned to other teams. Aurel Joliat, the diminutive "whirling dervish" of hockey, is the best known, with Pit Lepine and Marty Burke the other two.

* * *

And while on the subject of hockey, the National Hockey League is taking a monopolizing strangle hold on the game. The Canadian amateur body has literally sold out to the pros and minor professional leagues are practically owned by the N. H. L. On the surface it may seem a happy situation for the major league, but beneath it all it is not sound for the growth of the game.

* * *

Patty Berg, Minneapolis youngster, Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., national champion; Marion E. Miley of Kentucky, and Charlotte Glutting, eastern champion, are practicing at Essex for the coming international matches for the Curtis Cup, Sept. 7 and 8. The British invaders have been working out there.

* * *

Warren King of Dartmouth, Jack Carr of Holy Cross, Merrill Davis of Dartmouth and Tony DiNatili of Boston College are among those who will play with the College All-Stars against the Boston Shamrocks at Fenway Park, Sept. 14. W. M.

Captain Pine To Sail Last Fishing Race

By the Associated Press

Win, lose or draw, Capt. Ben Pine, veteran of many such sailing duels, insists the series opening off Boston Oct. 9 for the International Fishermen's Trophy will be his last.

On that date his Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud will meet the Canadian champion, Capt. Angus Walters' big saltbanker Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S.

If Captain Pine stands by what he says, and he usually does, it probably means the curtain will drop permanently on the most picturesque of blue water sports, for no one has appeared who has shown a disposition to carry on in his stead.

Pine Carries On

At considerable cost in time and money, Captain Pine has been largely responsible for the survival of the international classic during the past two decades. Through his influence and financing, the Thebaud was built in 1930. She was the last fishing schooner built in New England and with power stripping the fleet of its white wings, there seems little likelihood, unless the oil wells go dry, of another ever being launched.

Preparation of the Gloucester schooner is going ahead as rapidly as funds will permit, but not as fast as Captain Pine would like. Word has come from Lunenburg that Captain Walters already has had the Bluenose out on trial spins, but the sailmakers still are engaged in cutting and sewing Thebaud's canvas. Thebaud's topmasts and bowsprit remain to be put in place, so Captain Pine will not have as much time to tune up the challenger and train his crew as he desires.

No Longer Sailing

In the old days, a score of schooners suitable for the competition could be found any day in Boston or Gloucester, but now none goes to the fishing banks in such a rig.

An unusual contribution to expenses of the race has been made by George Fuller, Worcester manufacturer. Fuller presented his 40-foot power cruiser to the race committee, which expects to realize several thousands of dollars on it.

The committee estimates approximately $50,000 will be required to stage the four out of seven series—big money to the fishermen, but pin money to one of the Class J sloops which last year raced for the America's Cup off Newport, R. I.

The forthcoming contest has seriously interfered with Captain Pine's only hobby—baseball. An ardent fan, he hasn't seen a game in months.

Norwich Loses Center

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 1 (AP)—With Norwich University's first football practice scheduled today, Don C. McAllister, the Cadets' new coach, has received word that Francis Desmond, of Claremont, N. H., his best center prospect, would not return to college. Desmond, a 180-pound sophomore, was described by McAllister during spring practice as one of the most accurate passers he had ever seen.

'Tennis Growing Keener All the Time,' Budge Says at Scene of Next Cup Play

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Don Budge, America's Davis Cup team ace, remarked yesterday that "competition in tennis in this country is growing keener all the time."

When Bill Tilden was in his heyday, Budge said, "the top men in the first 10 may have been better than at present, but from four or five down through the first 20 I think you'd find stronger players now than in Tilden's day."

The star was waiting to practice on the Merion courts with his teammates for this week's challenge round against the Australians.

"A few years ago you could afford to take it easy in the early rounds of a tournament," the Wimbledon champion continued on the uncertainty of present-day competition. "Now you ask who you're supposed to play, they tell you Joe Doakes or some name you never heard of, and he runs your legs off."

Asked for the 'steenth time whether he was considering turning professional, he said:

"I don't know anything about that."

Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain of the American defenders, arrived and immediately went into a huddle with his men, Budge, Bobby Riggs, Gene Mako and Joe Hunt.

Pate expressed confidence the Americans would defeat the Anzacs and retain the cup in their five-match series at the Germantown Cricket Club this week end.

Harry Hopman, captain of the Anzacs, played a couple of practice sets with John Bromwich at Germantown and then took the rest of the afternoon off. The players, Adrian Quist, Bromwich and Leonard Schwartz, the spare, played golf.

Isbell Passes Collegians To Win Over Pros

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP) — The game's greatest individual rivalry—"the aerial battle of the Texans"—was in prospect for football's 1938 program today.

Before 74,250 spectators who jammed Soldier Field last night, the Collegiate All-stars defeated the Washington Redskins, 28 to 16, and from the spectacular gridiron show, blazed the name of Cecil Isbell, of Houston, Texas.

Isbell, former Purdue star, has signed to play professionally this fall with the Green Bay Packers, and judging from his performance last night, will furnish plenty of competition for "Slinging Sammy" Baugh, who came up from Texas Christian a year ago to pass himself to fame and Washington to the world's professional championship.

Baugh was just about all that his record indicated against the Collegians, but it was the husky Isbell who stole the show as the former college aces scored four touchdowns in the second half to gain the second straight victory for the All-stars in the five-year-old series. Two games ended in ties.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	38	.691
Boston	69	50	.580
Cleveland	68	53	.562
Detroit	62	60	.508
Washington	61	62	.496
Chicago	51	67	.432
St. Louis	44	76	.367
Philadelphia	44	78	.361

Results Aug. 31

Boston 6, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 7, Washington 0.
Detroit 12, New York 6.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Giants, after signing Bill Terry to new contract as general manager (1938-42) at estimated $40,000 per year, regained first place in National League by .002 points.

Three Years Ago

Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia matron, won U. S. women's golf title for fifth time with 3-and-2 triumph over Patty Berg, Minneapolis girl, in 36-hole final.

Five Years Ago

Carl Hubbell batted in winning run in 10th and Fred Fitzsimmons did same in ninth as they pitched Giants to pair of victories over Braves; George Reis won Gold Cup with 11-year-old boat, El Lagarto.

Belangers Win Semifinal Play Today at Weston

Bay State Junior Girls' Golf Semifinal Round

Alice Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Martha Wiswall, Wellesley, 5 and 3.

Lucille Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Anne Gormley, Wellesley, 4 and 3.

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON GOLF CLUB, Mass., Sept. 1—As the semifinalists in the girls' junior state golf tournament swung down the fairways here this morning, there was a slight undercurrent of disappointment rippling among the officials that the field this year hasn't produced a better brand of golf.

Never in the eight years of the tournament have the scores run so high, both in medal and match play. Only the defending champion, Alice Belanger of United Shoe, and Anne Gormley of Wellesley have come anywhere near equaling the caliber of play that this tournament usually brings about.

Miss Belanger qualified with an 86, while Miss Gormley posted an 88. Both scores were well over par, the United Shoe star being 15 strokes too strong and Miss Gormley 17.

Mrs. Harold V. Kaler, chairman of the tournament committee, expressed the opinion here today that this year's title play did not draw a large field because most of the girls felt that Alice Belanger would win the championship hands down.

The Beverly girl, it is true, is an excellent golfer and, with the exception of Miss Gormley, is playing in a field which can't hope to offer much competition. Miss Belanger has a tremendous advantage in ability over the contestants, along with the steadying influence of professional coaching. She is escorted to the tournament and accompanied on each round by an interested golfing "overseer."

There is also the thought expressed out here that one individual winning the title year after year tends to discourage other entries. The suggestion has been made that in order to avoid such a monopoly the girl winning the championship automatically become ineligible for the junior ranks. There would be no need for the junior champion to discontinue golf for she may step into the senior group of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts.

There has been a noticeable decline in the past few years of good young women golfers coming along to take the place of the veterans who are stepping out of the picture. Since Dorothy Hunter, now Mrs. Warren Beard, first broke into the junior ranks six years ago, there haven't been many outstanding golfers. Betty Cooper, Sally Mosser, and Cynthia Richardson haven't done much in the senior ranks and evidently are not to be counted on in future tournaments.

Mrs. Kaler pointed out that most of the younger girls are taking up tennis instead of golf. "It is less expensive," she pointed out, "and the girls have the opportunity to play almost any time they wish without paying a fee."

Mrs. Kaler said that she hoped that the various golf clubs throughout the state would encourage young girls to play by offering them the use of the course free up until a certain age. "This, I feel," Mrs. Kaler said, "would bring more girls out for golf and help strengthen a field which is steadily growing weaker."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The U. S. Amateur Golf Championship

Well, the qualifying rounds for the United States amateur golf championship tournament of 1938 were completed Tuesday and the players who are to make up the field which will be eligible to start in the tournament proper at the Oakmont Country Club course, Sept. 12, have been determined. There will be 170 of them. Of this number, 14, which includes eight former holders of the title, the present champion, and five others, entered the tournament without having to qualify, as the U. S. G. A. exempts them; but the 156 others had to earn their places. The qualifying rounds were held in 30 different sections of the country with about 800 players competing, and, with very few exceptions, those who were generally expected to succeed in their battles for places came through. In fact, if memory serves us right, there were fewer upsets in this year's qualifications than has been the case in the past. There were also a number of "unknown" players who made the grade, and it will be very interesting to see if they can maintain their new standing in American amateur golf circles when the big tournament is underway.

The Havemeyer Cup

Savage and Kelly

While the turning in of the lowest card in these qualifying rounds is not at all indicative of what the leader may do in the tournament proper, there is always a lot of interest in seeing who does have the best card for the qualifying rounds. This year the honor went to Van Savage of Magna, Utah, and Roger Kelly of Los Angeles. Savage acquired national prominence this year when he won the Trans-Mississippi championship. He followed this up by going to the semifinal round of the Canadian amateur, where he lost to C. Ross Somerville, former Canadian and United States champion, 12 and 11. He qualified at Salt Lake City, and turned in a card of 134 for the 36 holes played. This was 10 strokes under par for the course, which is about as good a showing as could be expected from an amateur, or professional, as far as that goes. While not as well-known nationally, Kelly has held the California state championship twice, and his 134 of Tuesday at Los Angeles was a record for the course. It is also interesting to note that Ed. Kingsley was only two strokes behind the leaders. Kingsley, it will be recalled, was runner-up to Savage in the Trans-Mississippi championship, and also went to the semifinal round of the Canadian amateur, where he lost to Ted Adams, the eventual winner of the championship.

The Chief Casualties

Four golfers who were generally expected to be among the qualifiers fell by the wayside. They were Ted Adams, Columbia, Mo., and Gene Homans, George Voigt, and Mark Stuart of Greater New York. Of this quartet, it is to be noted that three come from the Metropolitan District, where 99 players competed for 16 places. Two of the New Yorkers were former Metropolitan champions, and Homans has the added distinction of being the last man to beat the illustrious Bobby Jones in an amateur tournament. Adams is the present Canadian amateur champion, and it is interesting to note that while he, the present holder of the Canadian title, will not be able to compete at Oakmont, Sandy Somerville, the former Canadian champion and the man Adams defeated in the final at London, Ont., for the 1938 Dominion title, is eligible as a former U. S. champion. It might be said that this is one of the idiosyncrasies of amateur golf.

Walker Cuppers Make Good

As proof that the United States Golf Association picked a strong team to represent it in the Walker Cup match at St. Andrew's last June—although the team lost to the British—every member of that team is eligible to play in the coming championship. Five of them had to qualify and all of them made good. The other four, including non-playing Captain Francis Ouimet, were eligible without qualifying. John Goodman was eligible as holder of the title; Johnny Fisher, as holder of the title in 1937; Francis Ouimet, as holder of the title in 1914 and 1931, and Charlie Yates as holder of the British title. The others, Chuck Kocsis, Reynolds Smith, Marvin Ward, Ray Billows, and Freddie Haas, Jr., all made the grade without any difficulty.

Champions Forge To Slight Lead In Junior Race

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Pequot Yacht Club's crew, defending champions, held a slight lead today as the eight boats competing for the national junior yachting title and Sears Bowl lined up for the final two races in the series of eight.

The Pequot crew, consisting of Skipper Bob Grodon, Rod McNeil, Jr., and Howland (Chuck) Hayes, rallied yesterday to win the afternoon or sixth race after finishing third in the morning brush to run its total point score to 33¼.

Five other boats are right on the champ's heels, however, leaving it up to today's results to determine the victor.

Picking up plenty of ground by taking first and second places yesterday, the Richmond County Crew of Staten Island moved in on the runner-up spot with 30½ tallies. Trailing within overtaking distance were South Boston, Mass., 29½; South Shore, Milwaukee, Wis., 29¼; Watch Hill, R. I., 29 and Annisquam, Mass., 28.

Hanley All-Stars Meet Pros Tonight

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1 (AP)—The wizardry of "Whizzer" White's passing, running and kicking threat provided the edge by which the College All-Stars hoped to halt the Chicago Bears in the Shrine game for charity which will be played tonight on Brown Field.

White and Gary Famiglietti arrived here by plane this morning and dashed immediately to the All-Stars camp at Kingston to engage in the final tune-up drill with Pat Hanley's collegians. The heavier, more experienced Bears have been in Providence for two days and have been practicing at La Salle Field. The lineup:

All-Stars		Chicago Bears
Lannon, Iowa	le	Plasman, Vanderbilt
Emanuel, N. D	lt	Stydahar, W. Va.
Mehring, Neb.	lg	Fortmann, Colgate
Turcone, Brown	c	Sullivan, Loyola
Sivell, Auburn	rg	Musso, Milliken
Doyle, Nebraska	rt	Thompson, Nebraska
Bennis, Illinois	re	Karr, W. Va
O'Reilly, N. D.	qb	Masterson, Nebraska
Howell, Neb.	lh	Manders, Minnesota
Blazynski, B. U.	rh	Oelrich, St. Ambrose
Raimo, Villanova	fb	Johnson, Kentucky

Officials—W. T. Halloran, Providence, referee; T. J. Thorpe, Columbia, umpire; Austen Lake, Lafayette, head linesman; George Carens, Boston, field judge.

Canadian Yachts Lead

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (CP)—Royal Canadian Yacht Club took an early point lead over the Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club team in international dinghy races in Lake Ontario off here yesterday by defeating the British team 13¼ points to 8 in the first race of the best-of-five series. Henry Hill, skipper of the R. C. Y. C. dinghy Lisbeth II, took an early lead in the six-mile race and covered the course in 1h. 44m. 2s. to win 6¼ points for first race.

Helen Jacobs, Don Budge And Bromwich No

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Helen Jacobs was seeded ahead of Alice Marble, the national titleholder, today as the United States Lawn Tennis Association cast rankings aside and made the draw for the national tennis championships at Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 8-17. Don Budge, naturally, was seeded first in the domestic men's division with Jack Bromwich seeded first, ahead of his Australian teammate, Adrian Quist, in the foreign class.

A field of 241 stars from United States, Europe, Australia and Japan entered the big championship test. Missing was Helen Wills Moody, who failed to enter.

Among the other surprises in the seeding were the high rankings of Sidney Wood, Jr., New York veteran, Elwood Cooke of Portland, and Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif. Wood, unranked last year because of lack of tournament play, was seeded fourth behind Budge, Bobby Riggs and Joe Hunt, respectively, while Cooke, ranked 28th nationally, was seeded fifth. Kovacs, ranked only in the juniors, was seeded sixth, followed in order by Frank Parker, ranked third nationally, and Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, fourth national ranking star.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland was top seeded among the foreign women entrants. All told, the field of contenders totaled: 99 men, 64 women, 64 men entered the veterans' championship with only 14 women entered in their vet class.

Miss Madden Wins In a Major Upset

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Two Easterners and two from California reached the semifinal round of the National girls' tennis tournament yesterday.

Top-seeded Helen Bernhard, Wadleigh High School girl from New York City, advanced with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, Mass., daughter of the donor of the Wightman Cup.

Bothered by slipping on the turf, peppery little Marguerita (Cissy) Madden, 15, of Boston, kicked off her shoes and finished her match with Patricia Canning, Alameda, Calif., in her stocking feet. Miss Madden won, 7—5, 6—8, 9—7.

Margaret Jessee, Sacramento (Calif.) student and seeded No. 2, brushed aside Elaine Fischel, Santa Monica, 6—1, 6—1, to be the first to break into the round of fours.

Joan Bigler, Pomona, Calif., sprang an upset in defeating Jane Wagner, Western girls' titleholder from Cincinnati, the fourth favorite, 6—3, 6—0.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

The Tasty Food served at the **CANTERBURY LUNCH** is prepared by AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES. Reasonable Prices. Delightful Atmosphere. AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED. No Liquor Served. 331 Madison Avenue. Entrance on 43rd St. 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self Service.

TROOMS COLONIA, 379 Fifth Ave. Near 35th Street. VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th. Luncheon 50c and 65c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.

ROSETTA GORDON 359 Lexington Ave. Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c Dinner 65c-90c. Open Sundays 5-8 P. M. We Do Our Own Baking. Hot Breads a Specialty. Open Air Garden. 2 Blocks from Grand Central.

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE. 2628 Broadway N. Y. C. AC 2-3040 Bet 99-100. Operated by Mel Steinberg. Featuring The Finest Selection of Seafood. Salt and Fresh Water Fish. Steaks, Chops and Chicken. Formerly Melville Restaurant. 115 W. 70th Street.

ROSE MARIE 17 EAST 41ST STREET. Just a few steps east of Library Lions. REAL HOME COOKING. Luncheon from 65c up. Dinner from 85c up. No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays.

Maison A. De Winter 36 W. 48th St. in Radio City. Established 1908. One of the best French table d'hôtes in town. Lunch 65c-85c. Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.

The Hearthstone GARDEN GRILL. 154 EAST 48TH STREET. Simple, Delicious Food. Carefully Prepared. OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

BRONX, N. Y. C.

The Griddle Restaurant BRONX. 2506 Grand Concourse. Doors North of Fordham Road. Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices.

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SOUTHERN HOTEL DINNERS, 50c to 85c. Columbus Auto Club Hdqts.

HARTFORD, CONN.

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NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.

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RED ROBIN Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings. Luncheon Daily 45c. Dinner Week Days 75c. Sunday Dinner 1.00. 431 MERRICK ROAD Phone Lyn. 6346.

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Effie Phyfe's Tavern Byram Lake Road. Mt. Kisco 9190, Westchester County. TEAS. DINNERS from $1.25. LUNCHEONS from $.75. Open All Year.

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Smith Brothers Restaurant Open daily year around. 13 Market St. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER. 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00. Famous Since 1849.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

John Ebersole's 49 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road. Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea with those inimitable Southern Waffles. No Liquor. Open Sundays.

NORWALK, CONN.

CROSSWAYS at Wilton, Conn. Route 7. Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner. A charming old house built about 1725. Outdoor Dining. Tel. Wilton 21.

'It Isn't Cricket' to Explain But It's Cricket All the Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 1—The Encyclopedia Britannica says crickets are "a family of saltatory Orthopterous insects, characterized by the great length and slenderness of the antennae, and by the horizontal position of the wings and wing-covers when at rest."

But according to gentlemen who were engaged in a somewhat perplexing pastime on the Newton Center playground the other day, it is a game—a game requiring a remarkable combination of physical and intellectual facilities — coupled with broad and open shoulders, stout arms, and quick legs, patience, calculation, and promptness of execution.

"It's an old English game," explained a policeman who happened to be near by. "They're playing the double wicket variety here; sometimes only one wicket is used."

For the benefit of puzzled observers, who admitted that there must be "something" to the game, what with shinguards and all, it was explained that there are 11 men to a team, over which the captain has complete jurisdiction.

One person even knew that the name cricket is derived from the Saxon, "cric," or "cryc," meaning a crooked stick.

What bystanders could not understand was why the batter kept running back and forth, or why the pitcher bowled the ball instead of pitching it. That brought another explanation: "The ball only weighs five ounces." But it still didn't let them in on the big secret—what's it all about?

Newton Centerites are loyal supporters of their cricket aggregation, but they won't divulge the secret unless one expressly states an inclination to learn the game. Then he becomes a man of mystery, and won't reveal the secret himself.

The Newton Center cricketers do admit one thing—that they are willing to meet and beat any team from any other Massachusetts city.

But when it comes to telling the uninformed what the game is all about—why "That just isn't cricket!"

Worcester Opens Safety Drive With Order for 'No Fix'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1—"Fixing" of automobile traffic cases will be prohibited in Worcester for the duration of the six-month safety campaign which began today, Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley has announced.

Determined to cut the city's accident toll, Chief Foley has ordered stern measures to be taken. He posted in each precinct police station an order, warning police officials and patrolmen that any one of them caught attempting to "fix" a motor traffic case will have to face a police trial board.

"There will be positively no fixing during this safety campaign," the Chief told a conference of police executives. "The families and friends of policemen need not think they are immune from punishment, if they violate the law. I have informed the members of my own family that they will have to take the consequences, if they are caught breaking a driving rule."

Large signs have been placed in conspicuous places on all main roads leading into the city, announcing the safety campaign and the 25-mile speed limit which will be in force. Because statistics of the Police Traffic Bureau show that out-of-city motorists have been involved in over 50 per cent of the city's serious accidents this year, Chief Foley said that non-residence will not be accepted as an excuse for reckessness or speeding.

Business Report Due at Meeting On Distribution

Business conditions as found through special study by Dr. Edward L. Lloyd, chief of the market data section of the Federal Department of Commerce, will be disclosed at the tenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Sept. 26 and 27, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board.

Dr. Lloyd is to speak on "Current Activity in Domestic Trade" at the Sept. 27 session, over which E. A. Duddy, Professor of Marketing at the University of Chicago is to preside. His talk is one of many to be given at the two-day conference which, this year, assumes international color, with speakers and visitors coming from Europe to participate. It is the outgrowth of the plan launched a decade ago by Mr. Bloomfield at the University Club.

This year's session will bring outstanding leaders in the retail, wholesale, manufacturing, and economic fields of Europe and America to Boston. The conference is under auspices of the Retail Trade board, several colleges, and business and civic associations. P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is General Chairman.

Speakers include Ralph McA. Ingersoll, publisher of Time Magazine, on "The Distribution of Information"; R. E. Freere of the Federal Trade Commission on "The Federal Trade Commission and the Consumer"; Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, on "Measuring Public Opinion."

Introducing a New Movie Year

Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star," coming to the Memorial later.

Figures Remaining, Arriving, and to Come

Norma Shearer (top left) as Marie Antoinette in the film of that name now at the State and Orpheum; Irving Berlin (top right), composer of "Alexander's Ragtime Band," moving today to the Paramount and Fenway; Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers (lower left) in "Carefree," held over at the Keith Memorial.

Hen and Egg Trade Lifts Profit Mark

Famous in humorous stories are the prospective poultry farmers who sit down, pencil in hand, and figure out rapidly mounting profits. The United States Department of Agriculture's report on the New England poultry and egg situation last month would be peculiarly encouraging to such builders of castles—or chicken houses—in the clouds.

In July this year, it seems, the cost of feed was markedly lower than in the two previous years, while the selling price of both eggs and chickens was higher than last year. The result was that this year it took only 9.77 pounds of chicken to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration—compared to 14.01 pounds in July, 1937, and it took only 5.02 dozens of eggs to buy the same amount of ration—compared to 7.12 dozen last year.

This poultry ration, composed of 40 per cent whole corn, 10 per cent wheat, 10 per cent oats, 8 per cent bran, 8 per cent middlings, 16 per cent corn meal, 2 per cent dried skimmed milk and 6 per cent meat scraps, sold for $1.788 per 100 pounds this July, compared to $2.507 in July, 1937.

Eggs sold for 35.6 cents this year, compared to 25.2 cents last year, and a pound of chicken sold for 18.3 cents against 17.9 in July, 1937.

The amount of frozen poultry in storage on Aug. 1—52,600,000 pounds—sounds like quite a supply on hand, but actually it was 25 per cent less than at the same date last year. The supply of cold storage eggs—10,300,000 cases—was 24 per cent smaller than it was on Aug. 1, 1937.

Laying hens failed to hang up any new records during July, however. Per 100 birds, egg production was 40.3—exactly the same figure as last year.

Fish Buyers Answer Six Bells

(Continued from Page 9)

what and how much to buy, declare the members of the fish trade.

This business of buying and selling seafood dates way back and has always been considered the domain of men. But today woman has taken her place in the picture and shows that she can do the work of a man, delivering fish on trucks, examining fish on arrival, weighing, buying, and selling in competition with 150 men, and building up a business that gives promise of becoming an important cog in the machinery of seafood distribution.

She is Miss Reba Onigman, who has been connected with the fisheries for 17 years, but only one year as the head of her own business, and she not only conducts an active trade under the name Reba Fisheries, but is the Boston representative for the MacGregor Fisheries of Nottingham, England, importing considerable fish from the British Isles and Canada.

Salty Trip

Miss Onigman is the only woman engaged in the fish commission business at Boston and is said to be one of the few if not the only one in the United States. She makes business trips to Nova Scotia each fall to negotiate for a supply of scallops, salt and smoked fish, for winter delivery to her Boston quarters at the Boston Fish Pier, and goes on a "selling trip" to St. Louis, Norfolk, and other parts of the United States, to dig up trade.

She began her fish career as a bookkeeper for an Atlantic Avenue fishhouse and later went to New York for 2½ years with the MacGregor Fisheries, finally taking the New England territory for that company as an experiment. Opening an office on Atlantic Avenue, she dealt most in imported kippers, eventually moving her office to the Fish Pier. One year ago she opened her own business, expanded the scope of the varieties of fish handled, built up a name for herself and today enjoys the unique position in the entire industry of having successfully invaded the field formerly the exclusive stamping ground of men.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 201 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
Springfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept 3, week, Sept. 12-17, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1210kc.
Springfield—Electrical transcription program, Sunday, Sept. 4, 3 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Sept. 9, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Oct. 1, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Canada

Ontario

***Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Fridays, 7 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

*Daylight saving time.

Nash Company Opens New Service Station

Activity along Automobile Row on Commonwealth Avenue was accelerated today with the news that the Nash New England Company has just opened up a new service station, including the added feature of a new and used car salesroom annex.

The Company says this expansion accommodates new equipment for more efficient service.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: William A. Brady and Grace George in "A Penny a Loaf," sketch; Walter O'Keefe, "Broadway Hillbilly"; Teddy Hart and Lew Parker, comedians; Bill Robinson, dancer; Elizabeth Hawes, fashion designer; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI "The Story of the Song": lecture-recital with Leon Rothier, Metropolitan Opera basso.

9:00 WNAC Opening of second season of "Good News of 1939": Spencer Tracy; Mickey Rooney; Alice Faye; Robert Young; The Rev. Mr. Flanagan of Omaha, founder of Boys Town, Nebraska.; Fanny "Baby Snooks" Brice and Hanley "Daddy" Stafford; Frank Morgan; Max Terr's chorus; Meredith Willson's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor; James Melton, tenor, soloist. Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture; Haydn's Serenade for Strings; Liszt's tone poem, "Les Preludes," by orchestra; arias, "Le Reve," from Massenet's "Manon," and "E Lucevan le stelle," from Puccini's "La Tosca," by Mr. Melton.

10:00 WNAC "Music Hall,' with Bob Burns, comedian, as master of ceremonies; Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists; Madeleine Carroll; William Frawley; Foursome, male quartet; Paul Taylor chorus; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI "Americans at Work": interviews with firemen from Engine Company 4, Philadelphia; dramatic sketch on fire-fighting.

10:30 WAAB Henry Weber's Concert Revue: Leonardo Amaresco, tenor, in "O Paradiso," from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"; Kathryn Witwer, in Viennese songs; Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, by orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	"The Top Hatters"	Sports reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Political talk	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Rivew
6:30 Talk; music	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Baseball scores	Sport reports
6:45 'Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien tenor	Political talk	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	Joe Wasetto's Orchestra
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Political talk	Commentator	Political talk	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45 Eton Boys	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Dance orchestra
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With America": speakers	Vallee Hour: William Brady and Grace George; Bill Robinson; Eliz. Hawes; W. O'Keefe	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch	"Port of Missing Hits"		"Sinfonietta": orchestra	News commentator
8:30 "Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"		"The Green Hornet" dramatization	Jerry Lee, songs; orch
8:45 "Story of the Song"	"Port of Missing Hits"			Ruth Rigey, songs
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor; James Melton	"Good News of 1939": variety program; orchestra, soloists and guest stars	Billy Losser's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour			Interviews	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour			George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			George Olsen's Orchestra	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Political talk	"People I Have Known": variety program	Music Hall: Bob Burns; M. Carroll; Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists; chorus; orchestra	"Press Time": newspaper game; music	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 "Dance Rhythm"			Concert Revue; soloists; chorus; Harry Weber's Orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at Work"; interviews	"People I Have Known": variety program			Irving Mixed Quartet
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	News Service	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	"Radio Almanac"	News Service	"Time Clock"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Studio speaker; Variations	Merry-Go-Round	Franco Gallucci
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club": news		Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orchestra	"John's Other Wife": sk	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Song recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights Halftones"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 "Deep River Boys"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Concert Hall"	Instrumental Ensemble	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Silhouettes in Blue"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Soloist; tennis	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	"Classical Gems"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	Weather; Monitor News
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies": talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Popular songs
1:45 Hymn recital	"Judy and Lanny"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Voice and piano
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Charles Austin songs	Harmony team
2:15 Radio amateurs	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:30 Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Concert Internationale"	Sport reports	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:45 Marine Band	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Summer	Louise Flores, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Jack Barry, songs
3:15 Theater program	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Musical Journal	Sport reports
3:30 Talks; Harrisburg	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Revue; music	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"	Piano recital	"Roving Reporter"
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 Rubbertown Revue	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee; variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Sport relay	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport relay
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Tune Types": vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "We Were Young"	"Don Dinslow": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Network program		Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Enoch Light's Or	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 News commentator	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Davis Cup preview	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Curtain Calls"	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone recital	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Buccaneers"
7:15 Polk Singers	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Network program	"Trio Time": pop. music	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Robert Simmons;	"Musical Album"	Dance orchestra
8:15 drama	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.		"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance":		Piano and organ	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 St. Louis Blues	interviews; music	Frank Black's Orch.	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase"; Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; soloists	Georgs Olsen's Orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
9:15	Tim and Irene	"Death Valley Days'	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Organ concert
9:30	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:45	News dramatizations		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Talk of the Town"
10:00 Grant Park concert	"Design for Dancing"	Wayne King's Orchestra	Old Heidelberg; concert orchestra	"Talk of the Town"
10:15 Grant Park concert	"Design for Dancing"	Wayne King's Orchestra		Pianologues
10:30 Barry Wood; orch	"Ink Spots": quartet	B. Rabinoff, violinist	"Curtain Time"	Dance Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Cross Country Air Race	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Network program	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Happy Days Promised Again For Cinemagoers of Boston

Movies of Moment

History and geography, spectacle and melodrama, jazz and movie journalism are making the sound track ring in Boston's movie houses today as this city joins the national parade in what the industry optimistically forecasts as "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year."

By a coincidence, Mayor Tobin has just named Sept. 1 to 7 "Motion Picture Week."

The event is timely. Not in many a property moon has the local situation presented such a happy scene. Records have been broken. New departures are being made. How better could Hollywood plunge into proof of its co-slogan, "Motion Pictures Are Your Best Entertainment," than by the distribution of some first-rate features. Obviously—until the frost is on the pumpkin, so to speak—it will be as well to keep one's fingers comfortably crossed.

Filmland, however, is the home of violent contrasts. Black is black and white is white and never the twain shall blend, even in Technicolor. If the season of 1937-38 was motion pictures' poorest year—and it needed no banners with burning slogans to announce the fact—then the season of 1938-39 may very well be the greatest.

At any rate, Hollywood seems to have learned the fundamental fact of physics that gravity and momentum are not in themselves sufficient to keep the pendulum swinging. Force also is needed. Apparently, that force is going to be applied. If "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year" turns out to be a moderately good year, we shall not complain.

To Get Back to Boston

To get back to Boston, anyone with sufficient determination, energy and fortitude may witness the meeting of Marie Antoinette and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer at the State and Orpheum theaters today. A more splendid, opulent and possibly pompous encounter would be difficult to imagine. A quiet dropping of the jaw seems the only appropriate reaction to Hollywood's gilding of Austria's regal lily.

As with other film offerings, "Marie Antoinette" at the State and Orpheum will open the new season Norma Shearer resumes her film career in this role, playing the youthful Austrian princess whose best remembered public utterance was a regrettable reference to cake. The story is, of necessity, pre-Revolutionary. It deals with Marie's disappointment in marriage, her breath-taking extravagances and her romance with Count Axel de Fersen. Axel (unfortunate name) attempts to save the queen from the guillotine and his failure brings the picture to its climax. Here, even Hollywood can't get around the facts.

The combined extravagances of Marie and Metro present a slightly giddying prospect. But there you are. New York and other cities are paying $2 to see "Marie Antoinette." Boston will have it at popular prices. The film took four years to produce, was directed by W. S. Van Dyke II and includes Tyrone Power, Robert Morley (an English newcomer), John Barrymore, Anita Louise, Joseph Schildkraut, Gladys George and Henry Stephenson among the figures who move across the semi-historic scenes.

★ ★ ★

'Spawn' of the Met

While not given to promoting dispute, we can't help noting that the press book for "Spawn of the North," which today begins unfreezing its icicled tale at the Metropolitan, claims "the greatest climax ever seen on any screen." We seem to remember something in the same modest vein being said about such predecessors as "Souls at Sea," "The Hurricane," "San Francisco" and "In Old Chicago."

The following announcement, which probably had better be read slowly, comes from the Met publicity office:

'Alaska, America's last frontier, where men fight to the death for the wealth of Artic (sic) seas and women follow them into unbelievable hardships for the sake of love, forms the glamorous background of 'Spawn of the North.' It is the dramatic and thrilling tale of two lifelong friends who find themselves arrayed opposite each other when the fishermen and canners of the region band together to stamp out the sea pirates who have been ruining their business. In the desperate struggle which becomes more intense because of their love for the same girl, the renegade who has flaunted every law of the North country makes his greatest sacrifice for his friend and the girl he loves. Packed with rugged action, breath-taking thrills and awesome spectacle, and topped by one of the most terrific climaxes ever filmed, 'Spawn of the North' has been acclaimed as one of the most thrilling screen adventures of the year. . . .

The company, if you can take any more, includes George Raft, Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, John Barrymore, Akim Tamiroff "and a cast of thousands."

After which, one may sit back and chortle comfortably over the Jones family in their latest comedy, "Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Spring Byington, Russell Gleason, et al.

★ ★ ★

"Carefree" and "M. O. T."

With a carefree atmosphere pervading the box office as well as the auditorium of the Keith Memorial Theater, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and their gay companions will remain for another week. So also will "Smashing the Rackets," the companion film.

For a new added attraction, the Memorial presents the latest March of Time, which features "Prelude to Conquest," the timely story of the Czechoslovakia crisis, and "Father Divine's Deal," a picturization of the Harlem "Heavens."

★ ★ ★

Of Other Records

After breaking the Metropolitan's previous records by remaining three full weeks, "Alexander's Ragtime Band" moves into the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today. Another "first" is recorded, the management mentions, in the fact that never before have the Paramount and Fenway taken a film immediately after its closing at the Met. The M & P management must therefore be pretty well convinced that the Berlin musical is still at the peak of interest among Boston's moviegoers. Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche are the stars of the picture but the real hero is Mr. Berlin. Moving along with "Alexander's Ragtime Band" is "Keep Smiling," in which Jane Withers grins.

Next week, by the way, James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Marie Wilson will open at the Paramount and Fenway in Boston's première of "Boy Meets Girl," the George Abbott satirical farce of a few years ago which has been described as a moderate statement of Hollywood's mad behavior.

J. D. B.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

proposed three definite ways of breaking up the fee system. Headed for the General Assembly, they were:

1. Put all constables on salary.
2. Reduce the fees to a point where they would not be tempting.
3. Set up district traffic courts to take the place of justice of the peace tribunals.

★ ★ ★

More Glass in Cars

Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor said he had been advised by automobile manufacturers that they would use 5 to 25 per cent more glass in their 1939 models, and hailed the change as the end of "ultra-streamlining." Commissioner Connor has been blaming the narrow windshields and the small side and rear windows of the 1938 cars as contributing to accidents.

Finnish Yacht 'Docks' in Boston

A 40-foot "schooner-rigged motorsailer" built in Finland for Henry Warren of Longwood Towers, Brookline, took to American waters for the first time in the Mystic River yesterday. It was lowered from the deck of the Swedish freighter Vingaren and towed to Neponset for rerigging and restepping of the masts—removed for the transatlantic journey.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Telephone HOME to Folks and Friends
Telephone AHEAD for Reservations
BARGAIN RATES ON LONG DISTANCE CALLS
Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday
35¢ takes you . . 96 MILES
40¢ takes you . . 116 MILES
45¢ takes you . . 140 MILES
3 Minute Station-to-Station Rate

Amusements
BOSTON
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Movie Quiz Contest Picture
NORMA SHEARER • TYRONE POWER
"Marie Antoinette"

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
BILTMORE THEATRE Air-Conditioned
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50 to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO, 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Air-cooled. Mats. 2d Thur. and Sat. 2:40
Mats. Next Week: Monday Wed. and Sat.

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ 'til 1 p.m. Any Seat
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

DENNIS O'KEEFE ERA KING VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER CORINA SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

Filene's
Sweater + blouse + shorts
Three-in-one Donmoor knit suits $3.95 complete

for little boys of 3 to 7
Jersey-knit SWEATER with zippered pocket
White broadcloth BLOUSE with pique Eton collar
Navy, brown. Sizes 3 to 7
Flannel SHORTS belted like Dad's, with back pocket
Write, or phone HUBbard 4250
Little Boys' Shop
BOSTON
AIR CONDITIONED THIRD FLOOR

INVISIBLE MARKING
Unsightly laundry marks are gone forever.
RUG CLEANING SPECIAL
During September 20% Discount
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
(The Laundry with a Written Guarantee)
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Highlands 2800

Home Again? phone CHArlestown 0600 HOOD'S MILK
.....OR YOUR NEAREST HOOD OFFICE

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	500,000
Previous day	461,160
1938 volume to date	176,646,903
1937 volume to date	267,651,729

Market Leaders Off Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—A minor swing to the downside today prolonged the stock market's indecisive pacing back and forth in a narrow range.

Leaders encountered support after they had yielded about half the gains scored on the leisurely rally in the preceding two sessions. While dealings dwindled and some stocks attempted a comeback, prices remained fractions to about 2 lower near the final hour.

Transactions proceeded at the rate of about 500,000 shares for the full session, approximately the same as yesterday.

Rail shares were singled out for special attention by sellers on the threat of a strike vote after the failure of mediation efforts. Declines ran to about 2 points in Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, and Delaware & Hudson.

Among the wider losers in the share list were Westinghouse Electric, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear Tire, du Pont, Celanese, Loew's, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Steel, and Philip Morris.

On the curb, declines of fractions to a point or so appeared in Aluminum of America, American Cynamid B, American Gas & Electric, Babcock & Wilcox, and Gulf Oil.

Bonds were depressed today by another general decline in rail loans.

In the active carrier group losses ran from fractions to around 2 points, and prices were around the bottom at the start of the final hour.

Some rails in which trading interest is light as a rule dropped 2 to around 5 points on small transactions.

Influences were mixed. It was estimated carloadings for last week reached a new 1938 peak, but this factor was overshadowed by failure of the Federal Mediation Board to bring about settlement of the railway wage dispute.

Industrial and utility issues generally held to a narrow range. A few inactives sold off sharply.

U. S. Governments were uneven with a few sizable losses in Treasuries and Federal Farm mortgages.

Foreign bonds were irregular.

On the loss side near the close were Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s of '78, Louisville & Nashville 3¾s of 2003, Morris & Essex 5s, Wabash first 5s of '39, and Illinois Central 4½s.

Redmond & Co. Joins the Firm Of Fuller, Rodney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The formation of Fuller, Rodney & Redmond, is being formally announced to take effect as of Sept. 1.

Partners will be Samuel L. Fuller, Earle H. Rodney, Stuart Hedden, Lucius P. Ordway, Jr., Arthur J. Goldsmith, James C. Fuller, member of the New York Stock Exchange, Melville L. Brown, member of the New York Curb Exchange, and Byron G. Webster, Chicago partner and manager of the Chicago office. Franklin Q. Brown, Lee Warren James and William Dewey Loucks are special partners of the new firm.

Samuel L. Fuller has long been identified with Wall Street. On graduation from Harvard College in 1898, he joined the firm of Jackson & Curtis in Boston and became a partner of this firm in 1900. He opened the New York office for that firm and continued as the New York partner until 1906 when he joined G. Hermann Kinnicutt in the formation of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and for over 25 years remained one of the active senior partners of that firm.

In 1932, he formed, with his son James C. Fuller, formerly stock exchange partner of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Earle H. Rodney and Stuart Hedden, the firm of Fuller, Rodney & Co. Mr. Fuller was one of the original incorporators of the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. and also formed the Consolidated (formerly Sinclair) Oil Corp., the General Cable Corporation and Revere Copper and Brass, Inc. In recent years he has occupied the position as financial advisor for the New York Port Authority. In 1939 he was appointed by Governor Roosevelt as a member of the St. Lawrence Power Commission.

Earle H. Rodney has had a long career in Wall Street. He is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange. Mr. Hedden is a lawyer who left the active practice of law in the office of Cotton & Franklin to assist Mr. Fuller in the formation of Reverse Copper and Brass, Inc. He became a partner in Fuller Rodney & Co. at its formation.

Mr. Ordway, formerly a partner of Harriman, Keech & Co., became a partner in Redmond & Co. in 1936. He is a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Mr. Goldsmith became a partner in Redmond & Co. in 1933; he is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat Values Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—After declining as much as 1¼ cents a bushel, wheat prices recovered about half of the loss today as buying increased.

Removal of hedges apparently in connection with sales of 65,000 bushels to mills and further buying of cash wheat by the Government helped support the market. The continued slump of values at all world markets, however, was a depressing factor.

Wheat closed ¼-⅞ lower compared with yesterday's finish. Sept. 62⅝-⅞. Dec. 64¼-⅝; corn ¾-1⅜ down. Sept. 52-52½. Dec. 50¼-⅝; oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	52	51	51	—1⅛
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	39⅝	40	+⅛
12⅜	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	11	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Aug29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	*1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	61	61	61	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1½	1½	1½	Aug30
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	15	1	1	1	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	6	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	9	8½	8½	—1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
19⅝	17⅝	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	18⅜	17½	17½	— ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	13	13	13	
184	124	Allied Chem & D	3	175	175	175	+13¼
11¼	⅞	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	9	9	9	Aug31
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	19	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
68⅛		Allied St pf (5)	3	66	66	66	Aug31
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	12	48⅞	48	48¼	— ½
19¾	11¼	Alpha Port Cem (1)	2	16	15¾	16	Aug30
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Aug23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	66½	66½	66½	Aug31
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug26
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Aug30
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	98½	97½	98½	Aug31
171	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	+ ½
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	—2¼
22¾	0½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	*5	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅞
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	+ ⅜
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	8¼	8	8	Aug29
14¾	0	Am Coml Alcohol	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Aug31
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	3	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	11	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	15	15	Aug23
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	19	19	19	+ ¾
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11	11	11	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
43⅛	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43⅛	42¾	42¾	Aug31
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug29
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	+ ¾
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	7	14½	14	14	Aug30
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	4	Aug31
38¾	23	Am Metal (⅝e)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
115	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Aug26
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	26	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	4	31	30	30	Aug31
17	9	Am Rad & St S	49	15⅞	15	15	— ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	9	18⅛	17½	17½	— ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	66½	65½	65½	—1
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	18	18	18	Aug30
17⅛	7⅜	Am Seating	11	16½	15¼	15⅞	— ¾
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	17	48¾	47½	47¾	—1¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	136½	136½	136½	Aug31
56	45¼	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	— ½
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	6	28⅛	27	27¼	—1⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug30
14	17	Am Stove	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug29
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	4	23⅜	22½	22⅝	—1¼
117⅛	101¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	*2	101	100⅛	101	+1⅛
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug31
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	143⅛	142½	142½	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	84½	83	83½	
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	86¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅝
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Aug29
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13½	6	Am Water Wks	4	9⅜	9½	9⅝	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug23
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5⅜	5½	Aug31
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	5	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	13	7¼	7	7	Aug 6
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	70	34¼	32¾	32⅞	— ¾
59	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	—1½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	Aug30
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	15	15	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	26¾	26¼	26¾	Aug30
100⅜	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100¾	100¼	100¾	Aug30
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	46	45½	46	+ ½
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	80	80	80	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	43½	42¾	42¾	— ½
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
3⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug29
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34¼	34	34	Aug31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	13	35½	33¾	34¾	—1¼
42	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	20½	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅞
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	Aug25
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Aug24
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106½	106½	106½	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	Aug29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	55	53	53	Aug29
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug31
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅜	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	8	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	16	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	41	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug26
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	6	19½	19	19¼	— ¼
13⅛		Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	— ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	17	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	— ¼
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56½e)	2	15	15	15	Aug31
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug31
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belz N R pf (3.27g)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	36	22	21¼	21⅝	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18	18	18	
81	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	4	50½	49½	50½	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	46	57¼	56⅛	56¼	— ½
16½	10¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	*1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
100	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Aug31
29	17¼	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1¼
20⅝	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
19¼	10¾	Blaw-Knox	2	16	16	16	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	22	23½	23	23	— ⅛
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	26¾	25½	25½	—1⅛
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	Aug29
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	27	33	31½	32	—1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	—1
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	12¼	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	29	35	33⅜	33¾	—1⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	3	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	Aug31
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39	39	39	Aug31
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug30
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
37	16½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	28⅛	27½	28⅛	Aug31
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)		32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug29
11½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug30
12⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	11¼	11	11¼	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅜	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21	20¾	21	Aug30
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	4	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
16⅜	6⅜	Burling Mills (1)	2	13⅛	13	13	
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	4	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug29
19	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	8	8	8	— ¼
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug29
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3½	3¼	3½	Aug31
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	12	12	12	
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18	18	18	— ½

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	2	19	18⅞	19	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20½	6⅝	Cambrell Wvant	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	1	18	18	18	
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	6	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¾e)	2	38	38	38	Aug30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	Aug31
18¾	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug31
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	2	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	88	86	86	—2½
58	29¾	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	7	49	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
106	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Aug31
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	38	22⅞	21¾	22	— ⅛
95	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	+1
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	22	22	22	— ¼
28	19¼	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	20	20	20	Aug31
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	Aug26
8½	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug26
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	17	44½	42½	42½	—1¼
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
30½	18	Champ Paper & P	4	23	24⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12½	Aug24
18½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	25	29½	28¼	28½	—1⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	5	37	35¾	35¾	—2½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug29
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug29
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ½
15⅝	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug27
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	⅝	½	½	Aug30
1⅞	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug29
16⅝	6⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	4	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
27	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Aug29
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	Aug31
11¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug31
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug31
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	7	9½	9	9	— ¼
77⅞	39⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	70	72¼	70⅛	71¼	—1⅜

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8¼	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	City Stores	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25⅜	25¼	25¾	Aug23
28⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
45⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	6	39	39	39	—1¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	5	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	129	129	129	Aug31
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Aug30
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
96	78	Colorado Fuel pf (6)	6	95	95	95	Jul 23
38¾	13¼	Columbian Iron (1e)	6	33¾	33	33½	—1½
20	9⅛	Colum Pict Iron	1	15	15	15	
22¾	13½	Colum Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Aug31
22⅜	13	Colum Br'cast B (.90e)	1	18	18	18	Aug31
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
79	57	Col Gas&E pf A (6)	1	64	64	64	+ ⅛
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	*1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	Aug30
50⅛	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	49½	48⅝	49¼	— ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Aug26
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	53	52½	52¾	— ¼
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Aug26
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	12	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	8	105½	105½	105½	+2⅞
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug25
5⅝	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug31
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜	Aug26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	7	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	95	95	95	—1
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	6	40½	39½	39¾	— ⅜
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug29
36	21¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	32½	32½	32½	— ½
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug31
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	*9	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug27
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	8	69½	68½	69⅛	
167¾	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
51¼	23¾	Coty Inc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
37¾	19	Crane Co	11	35¾	34⅜	35	— ¾
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	114	114	114	+2¼
25⅜	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	25	24½	25	Aug31
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & Sl	6	34⅛	33½	33½	—1⅜
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug11
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Aug29
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	8	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ½
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	2	33¾	33	33	—1
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	83	83	83	Aug31
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co		1½	½	½	Aug29
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug31
21⅜	12	Cudahy Packing	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
8¼	4

Commerce and Finance

HOLC Sells 11,698 Foreclosed Homes in Six Months of 1938

Business and Industry

Germany Labors Hard to Supply Own Raw Goods

"Germany's whaling fleet has returned from the 1937-38 season in the Antarctic, reminding the exporting world that this country is trying to supply her own raw materials wherever possible, though it means embarking, literally and figuratively, on a sea of new enterprises," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Among activities launched during Germany's second Four-Year-Plan, begun in 1936, whaling is conspicuous for progress. The catch during the season just closed yielded nearly 100,000 tons of oil, or about one-third more than that of the preceding season.

"Vest-Pocket Sheep"

"With oil from her 'floating colonies,' as the whaling fleet is known, Germany thus augments her supplies of precious butter fats, and provides material for soap making and cosmetics, as well as lubricants for machines, and glycerine for explosives. Additional interest on the ocean investment includes dried whale meat and pulverized bone valuable for fertilizer.

"On land, the Government has encouraged the raising of Angora rabbits, called 'vest-pocket sheep' because rabbit wool mixed with that of sheep can be used as a spinning fiber in Germany's huge textile trade.

"Another venture is seen in experimental farms for breeding silkworms, mulberry trees being planted for the purpose in east Germany.

"More important commercially, however, is soybean cultivation, now projected on a large scale, by which Germany plans to equip herself not only with an extensive food source, but with a substance valued by industry. Useful in such varied products as paint, rubber substitutes, insecticides and explosives—as well as in the field of plastic synthetic materials—this 'little honorable plant,' as nicknamed by the Japanese, is a windfall in Germany's drive toward self-sufficiency.

"Under the Four-Year-Plan, the Nazis may now write their economic program with 100-per cent German lead pencils Efficiency, in the refining process which supplies graphite (source of the pencil 'leads') has increased production almost 100 per cent. Germany no longer imports products for this purpose.

Waste Reclamation

"Sponsored by the Plan, a nation-wide reclaiming of waste materials for use in Germany's stock-hungry factories has begun.

"Divided into collection districts, the whole country has turned the debutante game of 'scavenger hunting' in the United States into serious business over there. Independent dealers make regular monthly rounds, gathering anything from rags, glass, and tin foil to human hair. Storm Troopers, the Hitler Youth, and school children everywhere are mobilized in the service, with 150,000 boys and girls from Berlin alone.

"Prizes are awarded to schools presenting the best 'turn-in values.' Short films, sandwiched between movie features, remind citizens of their patriotic duties in collection and conservation. Farmers are urged to give up old scrap iron, and housewives to scour attics for the Fatherland.

"In order to save wood pulp for other purposes, some 64,000 Storm Troopers in one day gathered up 73,441 hundredweight of old waste paper. On the other hand, there is no longer a premium on one article, once as eagerly collected for its value as scrap steel. Razor blades according to reports from an official German agency, caused more accidents than they were worth.

Hair for Hats and Carpets

"Salvaged goods include such small contributions as bottle caps and toothpaste containers, wanted for light metals. Human hair is saved for felt and cardboard manufacture, and for use in carpet weaving. Bones find service in making fodder, fats, and fertilizer, as well as glue. In the interest of more efficient collection and sorting, German citizens are required to keep separate containers for various household wastes.

"Coffee grounds, first washed with gasoline to obtain their fat content, useful in soap making, are later treated for the extraction of wax and resin. A brownish powder residue has been tried out by industry as a substitute for wood flour in fillings for dolls and cheap pillows, as well as an ingredient in the manufacture of house moldings, composition plates and similar articles.

"Even in German garbage pails today, the inquiring alley cat finds lean pickings. For here is refuse which—steamed and sterilized and mixed with crushed barley or fish meal—may serve as hog feed. By the end of 1938, it is estimated that 200,000 hogs will have been fed from such waste materials in fattening centers of the Nutrition Auxiliary Organization, established in 1936."

Airlines' Passenger Total Gains; Express Load Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—Twenty airlines operating in the United States carried 127,590 passengers in July compared with 120,571 passengers carried by 19 lines in July, 1937, the Civil Aeronautics Authority reported.

The lines carried 541,346 pounds of express compared with 661,562 in July, 1937. In July the airlines operated at 58.57 per cent of their passenger load capacity, compared with 64.19 per cent in July, 1937.

Life Insurance Investments Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 life insurance companies in the week ended Aug. 20, 1938, amounted to $44,812,747, bringing the aggregate of the year 1938 to date to $1,693,398,060. Investments in the week ended Aug. 21, 1937, were $31,700,837 and aggregate for the year $2,068,127,905.

Engineering Awards Record for 8 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

Major engineering construction awards for August, amounting to $236,271,000, were highest for any August since 1930, highest for any month since June, 1937, "engineering news-record" reported.

The August figure—with the gains chiefly in state and municipal construction—brought the total of $1,714,535,000 for the first eight months of 1938 to 2.3 per cent above last year's $1,675,497,000 for the same period.

SEC Starts Action For Simplification Of Utilities Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The securities commission was ready to begin evaluating the properties of Utilities Power & Light Corporation, reputedly worth $300,000,000, in an effort to enforce for the first time the "death sentence" section of the 1935 public utility holding company law.

After spending nearly all of the first day of a hearing on technical preliminaries, Abe Fortas, assistant director of the commission's utilities division, said he would begin testimony on the value of the corporation's properties.

More than a score of attorneys representing powerful financial and utility interests lined five tables in the front of the hearing room.

They and the entire utility industry watched to see how the commission would use its power to force utility holding companies to simplify their corporate structures and to confine themselves to single, compact areas.

Utilities Power & Light Corporation, in reorganization the last year and a half, has properties extending over 13 states. Officials expected it might take months of hearings to determine how that power empire should be divided.

The corporation has headquarters in Chicago and its subsidiaries operate in Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Two of the principal companies represented in the hearings are the Atlas Corporation, huge investment company holding most of the utilities' debentures, and the Associated Gas & Electric Company, one of the largest holding companies in the country.

Both of these companies have offered plans of financial reorganization; and trustees of the Webster Securities Corporation and a committee of preferred stockholders have urged other plans.

The hearing was conducted by E. C. Johnson, a commission trial examiner, and sitting with him on the bench was Harry M. Gottlieb, special master in reorganization proceedings for the corporation pending in the United States District Court in Chicago.

Unemployment Up To 13,957,000 In June, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June the number of persons unemployed in the United States rose for the ninth consecutive month, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The unemployed totaled 13,957,000 in June as compared with 13,775,000 in May and with 8,843,000 last September when the low was reached prior to the current recession. Thus, 4,114,000 persons were added to the ranks of the unemployed during the nine months ended with June. This erased 53.3 per cent of the progress made in reducing unemployment from March 1933 to September 1937 when the number of persons unemployed dropped from 16,564,000 to 8,843,000, a decrease of 7,721,000.

While the number of persons unemployed in June this year was only 2,607,000 smaller than at the peak of the last depression in March 1933, the number of persons employed was 4,401,000 larger than in March 1933. The more favorable showing made by the employment figures was due to the fact that the unemployment situation was adversely affected by the rise in the supply of workers as the result of the growth of population.

E. M. Hamlin Associated With Hayden, Stone & Co.

Hayden, Stone & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, with offices in New York, Boston, Springfield and Portland, Maine, have announced that Edward M. Hamlin has become associated with them in their Boston office, as manager of their stock and commodity departments. Mr. Hamlin was formerly Boston manager of H. Hentz & Co., and has been in the brokerage business for 33 years.

The firm also announces the association with them in the stock and commodity departments of A. C. Laurentz, Edwin T. Irwin, James J. Missett and Harold S. Small, all formerly with the Boston office of H. Hentz & Co.

Western Canadian Spring Wheat Crop Grades Better

WINNIPEG (CP) — Figures released by the Board of Grain Commissioners show that 63.33 per cent of new crop red spring wheat inspected in western Canada from Aug. 1 to Aug. 28 this year graded No. 2 northern or better compared to 58.29 per cent No. 2 northern or better in the same period last year.

Only 70.77 per cent of amber durum wheat inspected to Aug. 28 this year graded No. 2 or better compared to 73.81 per cent in the same period of 1937.

Last Six Months Sales of Homes By HOLC Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the first six months of 1938 sales of homes owned by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation about doubled the total sales up to Dec. 31, 1937, Charles A. Jones, General Manager of the Corporation, announced.

Although still regulating the disposal of its properties in a manner to insure the continued stabilization of the real estate market, the Corporation found ready buyers, Mr. Jones reported.

On Dec. 31, 1937, the HOLC had sold 5,834 properties. It made 748 sales in January, 1938; 964 in February; 1,725 in March; 2,211 in April, 2,606 in May and 3,444 in June—a total of 11,698 sales for the first six months of this year.

Property Disposals

The Corporation's cumulative sales to June 30 totaled 17,532, amounting to $62,988,733. This represents a loss to date of $7,749,214—partly due to the fact, Mr. Jones states, that it is disposing of a number of properties which have suffered heavy depreciation in value.

The HOLC on June 30 had on hand 82,987 homes, with a capital value of $437,605,043. Of those available to yield income, 87.6 per cent were rented; collections for June were 98.8 per cent of billings.

HOLC-owned properties are being reconditioned for rental and sale as rapidly as they come under its jurisdiction, Mr. Jones continued. More than 14,000 cases were handled by the Reconditioning Section in June, involving an expenditure of $2,584,936, or $107,688 per working day. Construction work was in progress on 11,631 other properties, while 8,463 contracts were being prepared.

Since the start of its lending operations, the Corporation has directed the spending of $112,883,184 for the improvement of 615,034 properties which it refinanced.

"Only 12 states had more foreclosures thus far this year than in the first half of 1937.

June Foreclosures

"The June foreclosure rate for the United States, projected on an annual basis, was 6.8 per cent or nearly seven foreclosures for each 1,000 non-farm dwellings, which compares favorably with the rate of 7.2 per cent for the 12-months period ended May 31, 1938."

By sections of the country, the North Atlantic group of states, including New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, and the mid-Western State of Nebraska, showed the highest foreclosure rates in the country, or more than 10 per 1,000 dwellings. In 20 states the rate was less than five per 1,000 dwellings.

In large cities, the index of foreclosures (1926 equals 100), declined from 181 in May to 177 in June, or about 2 per cent, which compares favorably with the customary seasonal rise for this period of 3.2 per cent, Mr. Fergus pointed out.

"Foreclosure activity in these metropolitan communities for the first half of this year was 28.6 per cent under the corresponding period of 1937," he said.

Rise in Business Expected This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business is expected by Fenner & Beane to show further gains during the autumn months. In their current monthly survey of major industry trends, however, they express doubt on the ability of the present recovery to develop into a sustained period of business prosperity. Of the 22 major industrial groups and 36 subdivisions surveyed, the outlook is considered unfavorable for four and "average" for the remainder.

In the group with favorable prospects are these industries: Baking, corn refining, packaged goods, department stores, mail order, variety chain, automobile equipment, chemical, paper and pulp, oil producing, rubber and tire, steel mill machinery and railroads. Those regarded as having unfavorable prospects include the tin plate, canning, sugar-producing and silver mining industries.

Potato Marketing Pact Near Defeat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration said virtually complete returns from a grower referendum showed "possible defeat" for a marketing agreement program designed to prohibit interstate shipment of low grade potatoes.

Reports from the fifteen late producing states in which the election was held showed 65.1 per cent of the growers who voted favored the proposal. A majority of 66.6 per cent is required.

The referendum was held August 19 to 24 in Maine, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington and California.

Officials expected to complete the count and announce the results of the referendum late this week.

J. Speyer, Senior Partner In Speyer & Co., to Retire

NEW YORK (AP)—James Speyer, senior partner in Speyer & Company, one of the oldest international banking houses, has confirmed reports he would soon retire. He is 77 years of age.

His statement left some doubt about the future of Speyer & Company—a name as prominent in banking history as that of Rothschild, Bering, Warburg, and others. Its now-extinct parent house in Frankfort, Germany, had a history extending back beyond the Napoleonic era.

Roads Maneuvering to Obtain Better Reorganization Terms

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nickel Plate's sudden decision to defer interest on its 4½ per cent bonds for the six-months' period of grace is taken here as an obvious chess move to round up the stand-outs on its recent request for another three-years' extension of its notes. The road had already notified the Exchange it would pay. Suddenly, a day before due date, it says it won't. It is still far from broke.

People here expect it will do the same a month from now on another interest date, and so down the line taking its legal rights and making itself look poor and distressed. Then perhaps next year Congress, in its leisurely way, will get round to a new law which will permit voluntary reorganizations to force a 10 or 15 per cent stand-out to take the terms accepted by the other 85-90 per cent.

Border-Line Roads

If this summer's three border-line roads—Nickel Plate, Baltimore & Ohio, and Lehigh Valley—can stall along until next year, and such a law is passed, a further breach in the old-fashioned sanctity of contracts would be made in respect to rail securities and a further step taken toward the "composition" principle inherent in 77 and 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. That is to say, the promise on a bond or note will be automatically hedged by more legal contingencies than before.

Amendment of 77 to allow such voluntary reorganizations, however, might be the way out of the impasse the law is now in. A score of big roads and 30 per cent of American railroad mileage is in 77 trusteeship and not one road has come out and the nearest to an emergence, Western Pacific, is still many months away. The required legal motions of 77 take at least 360 days anyway and some trusteeships now seem all but permanent. The brief 1936-1937 era of good earnings went by without a single recapitalization and now the Interstate Commerce Commission solemnly extends and re-extends dates while earnings are sub-zero and there is nothing to build even the most modest of new capital structures upon. But if Congress should permit "voluntary reorganizations" then the security-holders roads already in 77 could be left to their fate but no more roads need be thrust into 77. The lawyers in Congress may thus circumvent the lawyers in Wall Street and Chicago.

Status of Western Pacific

Of the roads now in the financial doghouse, reading from left to right on the map, the Western Pacific is nearest the door because it has about completed a virtual reconstruction of its line, and maintenance outlays will soon let up and permit net operating income to change from red to black. Plans have been submitted by the bondholders, the management, and the stockholders, and even the I.C.C. Bureau of Finance has ventured one.

Under 77, security holders submit a plan to an I.C.C. examiner. He picks and culls and sends his own plan to the Commission itself. Security holders can object. The Commission hears all and writes its own plan, which goes to the Court. Security holders can again object. What happens then is not very important because no reorganization has got that far yet. Only three have gotten as far as a Commission plan. Western Pacific, Spokane International, and Great Western.

Continuing from left to right, the Denver & Rio Grande reorganization prospects are hopeless; the road is spending all on self-improvement. The Missouri Pacific reorganization is bogged; the big-shot lien-holders (Stedman Committee) got together with the management for a year or so and ironed out almost all their differences and said to the Commission "Here is our institutional plan and if you don't like it probably we'll agree to the management's plan." The latter would cut fixed charges from $21,000 000 a year to $7,000,000 but MOP isn't making enough to stand even that. Institutional lienholders weren't as accomodating in other cases; they suggest with Rock Island, North Western, and others, that the common stock be simply wiped out. (A vestige of the old custom of assessing common stock holders may appear in some reorganizations in the giving of small-value warrants to the old common stock). Plans have been proposed for the New Haven but the situation is, for the present, hopeless.

Long-Term Prospects

Long-term prospects for railroad consolidation have taken on new life with the proposed merger of Gulf, Mobile, & Northern and Mobile & Ohio. The two roads run up and down the state of Mississippi only a few miles apart, and the capital commitments of the two roads are simple enough to let them be married. The merger, too, would bail out Southern Railway from its guaranty of certain Mobile & Ohio bonds.

The idea is that this merger may be a sample or test-case or experiment for bigger and better mergers. The Transportation Act of 1920 forbade consolidations without ICC permission. The Commission drew its own plan. No mergers ever followed this plan, and none that violated it got to first base with the Commission, so there were no mergers. Now the Commission's heart has softened. Next in line in the merger-license bureau are St. Paul and North Western. They intertangle pretty much between Chicago and Twin Cities, though North Western then streaks off to the Southwest and St. Paul to the Northwest. They could save a lot of money. But their capital structures are full of complexes. Stockholder committees of each road have voted for merger but by reorganization day stockholders of neither road will count much.

Good Christmas Business for 1938 Is Seen by Merchandise Executive

CHICAGO (AP)—Christmas business for 1938 will reflect the healthy tone indicated by the recent general business upturn, Percy Wilson, manager of the Merchandise Mart, said.

This was indicated, Mr. Wilson said, by a 7 per cent increase in business and a 15 per cent increase in attendance at the recent china, pottery and glass market and gift show at the Merchandise Mart, compared with a year ago.

The average dollar volume per order placed by the nation's wholesale buyers was below that of last year, but the greater number of orders taken and the larger number of stores represented accounted for the increase, he said.

Volume sales, Mr. Wilson said, were in the lower bracket, items to retail from 50 cents to $2.00 proving most popular. Exhibitors, however, reported much more luxury merchandise was sold than in recent years.

Immediate confirmation of orders and requests for spot shipments, it was said, were indicative of low retail stocks and of the fact that merchants expected an advance in raw materials.

Buying in general was cautious and leaned toward variety rather than quantity.

The Merchandise Mart apparel markets which ran concurrently with the gift show experienced a 5 per cent increase in sales and an attendance increase of 11 per cent over 1937. The increased attendance was attributed to a greater number of apparel lines shown.

Orders were smaller, Mr. Wilson said, but a large number of new accounts were opened and many old accounts from small towns were reported to be back in the market buying goods and stocking up for fall.

Bank Clearings Off 21 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended August 31 totaled $4,159,437,000, a decline of 21 per cent from $5,264,282,000 a year ago and the widest year-to-year decline since the week of June 1, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Volume in the latest period was $413,859,000 below $4,413,859,000 the week preceding.

Turnover in New York amounted to $2,537,787,000, or 21.1 per cent under $3,216,859,000 in 1937. In cities outside of New York, the total stood at $1,621,650,000, against $2,047,423,000 a year ago, a decline of 20.8 per cent.

Prominent percentage losses from a year ago in outside centers (there were no gains) included: Detroit 37.7, Cleveland 30.8, San Francisco 29.8, Buffalo 27.8, Pittsburgh 26.7, Dallas 26.7, Kansas City 26, Cincinnati 25.

Oppose Extension of Coal Freight Rate Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Western Pennsylvania Coal Traffic Bureau of Pittsburgh and the Traffic Bureau of Nashville, Tenn., have filed briefs with the Interstate Commerce Commission in opposition to the railroads' petition for continuance of temporary increases in freight rates on bituminous coal.

The Pittsburgh bureau said the commission is "bound to take judicial notice of the trend for the worse in industrial conditions, and particularly as bearing upon the ability of bituminous coal to pay substantially the 1921 level of freight rates in these times of growing competition with other sources of fuel and energy, and of growing competition of other forms of transportation."

The Nashville bureau said the railroads "continually cry hard times and point to their expenses as an excuse for advancing rates, but their treasuries are never so low that they cannot themselves spend vast amounts in the preparation and presentation of these expensive proceedings before this commission."

Temporary increases ranging from 3 to 15 cents a ton were authorized in October, 1937, and are scheduled to expire next Dec. 31.

July Canadian Imports Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian imports in July were $55,823,000, against $58,947,000 in June and $71,996,000 in July, 1937, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

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Employment Is Most Irregular In Building Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The construction industry since 1929 has shown the greatest fluctuation in employment, with the number of construction workers dropping to less than a quarter of the 1929 total in the depression low and rising to 2.5 times the depression number at the recovery high, while agriculture and the service industries have employed about the same number of workers each year, according to a recent survey by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

In July, 1929, the construction industry employed over four times as many workers as in April, 1933, the depression low, a total of 3,901,000 persons as against 884,000. By August, 1937, the recovery high, 2,234,000 construction workers were employed, over 2.5 times the 1933 figure.

Sharp Drop in June

In June, 1938, the pendulum of employment swung sharply downward, with 20.2 per cent fewer construction workers employed than at the recovery high, or 1,783,000 persons. Workers in the construction industry are included in three principal groups, those engaged in the construction and maintenance of public roads, in residential building, and in all other building and construction.

It is noteworthy that the total construction employment in June, 1938, was less than half that in July, 1929, while the total labor force increased about 10 per cent during the same period, indicating that the construction industry at present offers not even a partial solution to the problem of a growing labor force.

Agricultural employment, with a decrease of about one-sixth in the total number of workers between the 1929 high month and the depression low in December, 1932, has shown a steady upward climb in the last six years, with a higher employment total in June, 1938, than in June, 1929. This increase over 1929 comprises 385,000 persons, a gain of 2.5 per cent while employment figures for June, 1938, show 11,591,000 agricultural workers.

With record crops promising, the trend indicates that agriculture is now offering an outlet for the increasing labor force. Agricultural workers include farmers, both tenants and owners, and farm managers, hired workers, unpaid family workers and others on the farm, such as clerks, skilled craftsmen, professional workers and others.

Service Enterprises

In the service enterprises, embracing public employees, professional workers in educational, medical, legal and other pursuits, and domestic and personal workers, employees of hotels, laundries and other personal service institutions, employment declined only 17.7 per cent from the 1929 high to the depression low and rose to about 5 per cent over the 1929 figure at the recovery high.

In December, 1937, the number employed in the service industries was 9,734,000 persons, almost half a million more than in December, 1929, the previous high. Although June, 1938, showed a drop in service employment of 6.3 per cent to a total figure about that of 1929, the trend indicates that the service industries may absorb some of the 5,440,000 new workers who have joined the labor force since September, 1929.

It is interesting to note that the two more stable pursuits, agriculture and the service enterprises, appear to offer a better opportunity to the half million or more new workers added to the labor force each year.

The construction industry, by contrast, not only shows sharp swings in employment but is progressively offering work to fewer persons. This may be caused by the disorganization of the construction industry as a whole, coupled with the aggravation in construction lines by a downswing in the construction cycle coinciding with a depression in all industry.

Airplane Output Up 22 P. C. Over 1937

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported that airplane production in the United States in the first half of this year exceeded the corresponding 1937 period by 22 per cent.

In the first 6 months of this year, the Authority said, 1,974 airplanes were manufactured in this country compared with 1,623 in the same period last year. The Authority said there was a decrease of 21 per cent, however, in production for domestic civil use.

An increase of 173 per cent was registered in military production, while export production increased 49 per cent.

Of the total built in the first half this year, 853 were for domestic civil use, 694 for the military services and the Coast Guard, and 427 for export.

Steel Trade Shows Drop in Pay Rolls And Work in July

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a higher operating rate the steel industry employed fewer wage-workers in July than in June and had a smaller total pay roll, it was disclosed by an employment report released by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Employment during July, the Institute said, averaged 424,400 workers and total pay rolls amounted to $45,802,000. During June the average number of employees was 424,700 and pay rolls amounted to $46,706,000.

In July, 1937, the industry employed 594,000 workers and distributed $90,550,000 in pay rolls.

Average hourly earnings of wage-earning employees were 84.8 cents in July, the Institute reported, against 84.5 cents in June and 86.2 cents in July, 1937.

Wage earners worked an average of 24.3 hours per week in July compared with 25.6 hours in June and 37.3 hours in July, 1937.

As reported by the Institute in its weekly estimates, the steel industry operated at an average of around 32 per cent in July against 27 per cent in June. In July last year operations were above 80 per cent for most of the period.

World Industrial Activity Declines To a Lower Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continued recession in world economic activity is revealed in reports of the past month, according to Winthrop W. Case in the monthly review of foreign economic conditions in the current issue of The Annalist.

Although the rise in primary commodity prices that began in June continued through most of July, says the review, international trade dropped further in June and primary commodity stocks continued to rise. World industrial production increased somewhat, entirely apart from the improvement in the United States, but there was nothing to indicate that the downward drift abroad has been arrested temporary pauses and reactions may happen as easily in downward as in rising trends.

Improvement in Prices

The favorable spot in the picture remains the improvement in primary commodity prices which—measuring to a considerable degree the prospects for the raw material and agricultural countries—continued to rise during most of July.

The setback of the last two weeks appears to be largely due to the adjustment of grain and cotton prices to larger estimates of the new crops. These are now pretty well known, and there is therefore some reason to hope that the commodity price liquidation has largely run its course.

The situation of course remains dominated by the question of recovery in the dominant market for these primary commodity countries—the United States.

Effect of Price Rise

Apart from the psychological effects, any rise in primary prices can stimulate world industry only slowly. Even if the recent prices rise is merely the beginning of a much greater advance, it is too early for the gains to date to have affected industrial activity abroad to holdings in order to carry out their share in the Four-Year Plan, and especially to the declining prospects for profits.

Higher costs all around, the enforced resort to more costly raw materials, and the raising of the corporation profits tax by 33 1-3 per cent seem to have seriously affected the outlook for dividends. Such a deteriorating profit outlook is scarcely likely, however, greatly to affect business itself so long as the government maintains its iron grip on the national economy.

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-'44	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 2⅜s '47-'45	106.13	106.13	106.13
3 3s '48-'46	107.29	107.29	107.29
1 3⅛s '49-'46	108.21	108.21	108.21
1 4¼s '52-'47	118.24	118.24	118.24
5 2½s '53-'49	101.29	101.27	101.27
11 3s '55-'51	106.16	106.15	106.16
11 2⅞s '60-'55	103.30	103.27	103.30
56 2¾s '63-'58	101.30	101.30	101.30

Federal Farm Mortgages

5 3s '47-'42	105.29	105.29	105.29
2 3¼s '64-'44	106.28	106.28	106.28
5 3s '49-'44	106.5	106.4	106.5

Home Owners' Loan

26 2¼s '49-'39	102.23	102.21	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '44	70	70	70
1 Alleghany 5s '49	61	61	61
61 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26⅞	26	26
28 Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Allied Stres 4½s '50	94	94	94
12 Allis Chalm 4s '52	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	52½	52½	52½
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
2 Am Int 5½s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113⅛	113¼
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	103	103	103
1 Am T & T 3¼s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Ami Del 4s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105	105
1 AT&SF 4s '05 reg	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	94½	94½	94½
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
6 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	107	107	107
1 ACL cll 4s '52	61	61	61
1 A C Line 4½s '64	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 A C Line 5s '45	28½	28½	28½
6 Atl & Dan22d 4s '48	30	27¼	27¼
4 B&O rfg 4s '95	20	20	20
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	41¾	41¾	41¾
36 B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	18½	18¾
6 B & O 5s '96 F	19¼	19	19
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	19	19
42 B&O cv 4½s '60	15¾	14¾	14¾
7 B&O 4s '43	41¾	41⅛	41¾
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	34	34	34
19 B&O 5s S W '50	27	26	26
12 Bang & Aroo con 4s'51	104	104	104
8 Bell TPa 4s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
22 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	99	38¾	38¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95	95	95
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	29½	29½	29½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	61⅞	61¼	61¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	103	103	103
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93⅞	93	93
2 Bur C R&Na 3s '34	8½	8½	8½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	123½	123½	123½
6 Can Pac 5½s'44	112½	112	112
1 Can Pac 5s '54	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
20 Can Pac 4½s '60	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝
15 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	80¼	80	80
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	100⅞	100¾	100¾
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	51	50	5
5 Certain-td 5½s'48	78⅛	78	78
1 ChamplonP&F4¾s'50	99	99	99
2 C&O 3½s'96 D	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94½	94½	94½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92½	92½	92½
CB&Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½	94½
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96⅜	96	96
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	85	85	85
18 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19	19½
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	12	12	12
4 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	16	16	16
10 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	8	8	8
6 CRI&P 4s '88	18¼	18	18
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
2 CTHte&SE rfg 5s '60	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	89¼	89	89
7 Childs Co 5s '43	70½	70	70
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58	57	58
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 CCC&StL W W Val 4s '40	91	91	91
2 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	85	84	84
2 ClevUnTerm5s '73	80½	80	80
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	72	72	72
2 Columbia G 5s '52Ap	93	93	93
3 Col'bia G 5s '52May	93	92¾	93
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
6 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	110	109¾	109¾
22 Com Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103⅛	103¼
8 Com Inv Tr 3½s '51	105½	105½	105¼
7 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108	107¾	107¾
30 Com Ed cv 3½s '58	105⅞	105	105
27 Com Ed vc 3½s '58	105	104¾	105
68 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s '46	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	103½	103½
4 Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅛	102¾	102¾
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¾	108½	108¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103½	103⅛	103½
1 Constainer 5s '43	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¾	104¼	104¼
7 Cuba NoRy 5½s '42	34½	33⅞	33⅞
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	37⅛	37	37
17 Dey&Hud rfg 4s '43	51⅜	51	51
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	104½	104½	104½
1 Det&GW 5s '65 Ad	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 D&RGWest 5s '78	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113½	113½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s '6	93½	93½	93¼
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	103½	103½	105½
14 Du Rdge A&T 3½s '62	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Erie&Pitt 3½s '40 B	102½	102½	102½
1 Erie&Pitts 3½s '40 C	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	14	14
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	13½	13½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	38	38	38
16 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20	19	19
1 Erie cv 4s '532B	17	17	17
2 Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46	105½	105½	105½
29 Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s '51	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	98½	98½	98½
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s '45	15½	15½	15½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97⅜	97½	97⅜
5 Goodrich 6s '45	96⅞	96½	96½
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104	104
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	93	93	93
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100½	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	92⅝	92⅝
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	71¼	70	70
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	73	73	73
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 Hock V 4½s 99	116½	116½	116½
4 Hoe & Co 1st mg 44	69	68	68
2 Hous OilTex 5½s40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	31	31	31
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48	47½	47½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14	14
18 Gen 4¾s 66	38	37	37½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	44¼	43½	43½
11 Ill Steel 4½s 40	106	105⅞	105⅞
5 Interb R Tr 7s32	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	56	56	56
1 Int Belt Line 4½s 47	84½	84½	84½
2 Int Agric 5s 42 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Int Hydro El 6s 44	77¼	76¾	76¾
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	44¾	42⅝	44
1 Int Paper 6s 55	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Int Paper 5s 47	94	93	93
5 Int Rys C A 6½s47	85¾	85½	85¾
1 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	100	100	100
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	68¼	68	68
1 Int T&T 5s 55	69½	69½	69½
8 Jones&LuflnSt4¼s61	95	95	95
3 KCFtS&Mem 4s36	26½	26½	26½
5 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
2 K C Term 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Kinney2Co 5½s 41	99	99	99
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	90	90	90
7 Koppers Co 4s'51	102¾	102¼	102¼
2 Kresge Found 4s'45	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100	100	100
7 Lac Gas 5½s'53	51¾	51	51⅜
8 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
1 Lig Val "Y 4½s'40	42	42	42
9 Leh Val 4.2003	16	15½	15½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'97	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	82	81¾	81¾
2 LouisisArk 5s'69	80	79	79
12 Louis &N un 4s'40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Louis & N 3¾s'n 2003	81	81	81
1 L & N 3s'80 St L	81	81	81
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s'6	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Manati Sug 4s'57	27	27	27
1 Man RR 8o L 4s'39	99	99	99
1 Market St Ry 7s'40	79	79	79
17 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	103½	103½	103½
4 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	103½	103½	103½
4 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	8	8
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8	8	8
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '35	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40¾	40½	40½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18¾	18	18
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	36	36	36
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36¼	35	35
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18	18	18
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17⅜	17⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 C ct	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
11 Mob & Ob 5s '38	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 MonWPaPub8¼4½s60	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	50¼	50	50
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s68	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51vw	103¼	103	103¼
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅞	105½	105¾
10 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	108⅛	108	108
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 N Fuel Gas 4½s'60	108	108	108
1 N O Gt Nor2Bs '83	65	65	65
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	100	100	100
8 NY&Q cnE&P3½s '65	109	108¾	109
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅞	58¼	58⅝
2 NYC 4s 2013 A	53	52	52
6 NYC cn 4s '98	62½	62	62⅜
9 NYC 3½s '52	67¼	67	67
3 NYCAHR 4½s2013M	52	52	52
5 NYCHR 3½s '97	83	83	83
11 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	38½	37½	37¾
1 NYChAStL 5½s '74 A	35½	34	34
86 NYChAStL 4½s'78	33¾	31½	31½
4 NYChAStL 4s '46	56¾	56¼	56¾
1 NY Dock 5s '51	46	46	46
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54½	50½	50½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
1 NYNHAH ex 4s '48	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 NYNHAH 4½s '67	17	15¾	15¾
1 NYNHAH 3¼s '54	13	13	13
NYOW rfg 4s '92	9½	9½	9½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Niagara F P 3½s '66	108	108	108
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66⅝	67
4 Nor Pac 4s'97	82½	82	82
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	104¾	104½	104½
6 Ohio Ed 3⅜s'72	99¾	99¼	99¼
4 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	102	101¾	102
1 Ore RR&Nav 4s'46	108	108	108
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	101⅜	101	101
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	50¼	50¼	50¼
23 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103⅞	103⅜	103½
2 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	109½	109½	109½
12 Pen Co 4s'52 E	96	96	96
1 Penn-Dix 6s'41 A	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
26 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	100¼	10 0	100
26 Pen RR gen 5s'68	104	103⅝	104
9 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	115	115	15
2 Pen RR gen 4⅛s'65	96	96	96
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82⅛	82	82
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	90½	90½	90½
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	83¼	83	83⅛
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	62	62	62
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114	112½	112½
22 Phila Co 5s'67	95	94¾	94¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14	14	14
1 PCC & S L 4½s '40 A	105⅛	105⅛	105m
4 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	57½	57½	57½
6 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	108	107¾	108
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	96½	96	96
13 Readg 4½s '97 A	71	70¼	70¼
4 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103¼	103	103¼
5 Republic Stl 4½s'61	88½	88½	88½
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Rio Gr W cll 4s '49	15½	14¾	14¾
1 Roch G & E 5s '62 E	109½	109½	109½
1 St LIM & S4sR&G '33	55½	55¾	55¾
8 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	10¼	9½	9½
1 San Ant Pub Sv 6s '52	111	111	111
20 Seab AL cn 6s '45	7	7	7
1 Sea AL 4s '50stb†	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 Sea-AllPia 6s'35Act	3¼	3	3
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Simmons 4s '52	96	96	96
6 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	102¾	103
11 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104¾	104¾	104⅝
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109	109	109
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92½	92½	92½
1 Sou Pac 4½s '51	100	100	100
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47½	47	47
19 Sou Pac 4½s '69	47¾	45½	45½
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65⅜	64½	64½
2 So Pac cll 4s '49	50	49¼	49¼
13 So Pac 3¾s '46	59	58½	58½
7 So Pac 4½sOrs '77	53¾	53½	53½
8 South Ry 6½s '56	60	58	58
22 South Rq gen 6s '56	56	53½	53½
15 South Ry cn 5s '94	74	74	74
6 South Rq gen 4s '56	43	42⅝	42⅝
4 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102¾	102¾
22 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	100⅛	100	100⅛
14 Studebaker 6s cv '45	80¼	80	80
14 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	83¼	83	83
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Third Ave 4s '60	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	104½	104¼	104⅜
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	90	90	90
20 Un Pac 3½s '70	91½	90⅝	91½
23 US Steel 3¼s '48	103¾	103¼	103⅜
5 Un Stkyds 4¼s '51ww	92⅜	91¾	91¾
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	93	91K	91¾
7 Util P&L 5½s '57	46½	46⅜	46⅜
7 Util P&L 5s '59	46½	46¼	46¼
6 Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	104	103¾	103¾
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43½	43½	43½
9 Warner Bros 6s '39	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	35¼	35	35
10 Westch Lt 3½s '67	103⅝	102¾	103⅛
2 West Pen P 5s '46B	120	120	120
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
5 West Shore 4s 2361	55¾	55½	55¾
10 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49½	49⅜	49½
2 Westn Md 4s '52	84	83¾	83¾
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	23½	22½	22½
3 Western Un 5s '51	72	71¾	71¾
7 Western Un 5s '60	71⅜	70¾	70¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101	101	101
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Foreign Bonds

7 Antioquia 7s '45 B	9	9	9
5 Antioquia 7s '45 C	9	9	9
23 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81	80	80⅜
1 Argentine 4½s '71	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Australia 5s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Australia 5s '57	105	105	105
12 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101	101⅛
10 Austria 7s '57	30½	30½	30½
2 Belgium 6½s '49	106½	106½	106½
16 Belgium 6s '55	103¾	103¼	103⅜
5 Brazil 6½s'26-'57	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Buen R 4½s4s 4½as '57	57½	57	57
1 BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 BuenA4½s4½sApr'76	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	61	61	61
2 Canada 5s '52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Canada 4s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
23 Canada 3s '67	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Chile 6s '63	18½	18½	18½
1 Colombia 6s '61 Oct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 ColomMtgBk 7s '46	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	96	96	96
2 CordobaCity 7s '57 st	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
8 Cuba 5½s '45	67¼	65¾	67½
76 Cuba 4½s '77	57	55¼	55
1 Denmark 5½s '55	101½	101½	101½
15 French 7½s 41	101½	101½	101½
7 GerCAgBkGs60Jul	32½	32½	32½
15 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2 GerCAgLoan6½s '58,	28	28	28
1 GerGov 5½s'65	23¼	23¼	23½
1 GerGovt 7s '49	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	50	50	50
2 GtConElPap 7s '44	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Hitti 6s '57	73½	73½	73½
2 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	74	74	74
5 ItalPubUtil 7s '52	57⅜	57½	57½
3 Italy 5s 1951	70½	70½	70½
2 Japan 5½s '65	50¼	50	50
1 Met Water 5½s '50	101½	101½	101½
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Norway 4½s '65	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
14 Norway 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Orient Dev 5½s '58	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Oslo City 4½s '55	102¼	102	102⅛
3 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	48¼	48¼	48½
25 Parana 8s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Queensld 7s '41	106¼	106	106
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7½	7½	7½
11 Sao Paul Cty6½s57	7½	7¾	7¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	9	9	9
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 40	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	45	45	45
5 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	75	75	75
2 Yokohama 6s 61	50¼	50¼	50¼

Total today 2,653,000. Previous day, 3,682,625. Week ago, 5,282,575. Year ago, 6,629,950. Two years ago 11,248,000. Jan 1 to date, 1,169,562,105. Year ago, 2,021,676,725. Two years ago, 2,325,142,000.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.23	13.01
Affiliated F Inc	3.81	4.22
Amerex Hold	22.25	23.75
Am Business Shrs	3.35	3.70
Am Gen Equip Inc	.56	.63
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	5.00
Boston Fund	15.51	16.61
British Type Inv	.29	.44
Broad St Inv	24.15	25.83
Bullock Fund	14.25	15.25
Can Inv Fund	3.85	4.20
Century Shrs Tr	22.32	24.02
Chain St Investor	15.67	16.67
Dividend Shrs	1.25	1.36
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.05	18.31
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.39	12.23
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.00	30.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.75	20.19
Fund Investors Inc	17.07	18.46
Gen Capital	30.34	32.62
Gen Investors Tr	4.71	5.13
Incorp Investors Tr	17.33	18.63
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	36.50	36.50
Maryland Fund	5.48	6.00
Mass Investors Trust	20.62	21.68
Mutual Invest	11.26	12.30
Nation Wide Voting	1.29	1.42
New England Fund	12.81	13.77
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.00	15.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.51
Putnam Fund	14.20	15.19
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.56	11.56
Railway & Light Sec	10.125	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	85.00	88.00
Repub Invest Fund	.29	.32
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	15.23	16.17
Stand Util Inc	.44	.48
State Street Invest	75.50	77.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.58	.64
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.94	1.04
US El Lt & P Voting	.82	....
Wellington Fund	12.94	14.20
World Investment Tr.	3.83	4.16

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.68	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.49	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.40	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.01	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.71	....
Diversified Tr C	2.60	....
Diversified Tr D	5.60	6.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.95	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.50
Nation Wide Sec	3.19	....
North Am Bond Tr-Ctfs	50.375	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.62	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.57	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.27	....
Repres Tr Shrs	9.68	10.18
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.12	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.68	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.50	....
U S Elec Lt Pow "B"	1.62	....

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	3.75	4.875
First Boston Corp	19.50	21.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.25	2.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Bonds Sales price		Common Stocks Liq. value	Common Stocks Sales price
B-1	25.59	28.00	S-1	26.90	29.47
B-2	21.71	23.78	S-2	14.16	15.66
B-3	12.75	14.71	S-3	12.39	13.74
B-4	6.78xd

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, COMMONWEALTH AVE., Downtown—3-room suite, kitchenette, tile bath, separate lavatory, reception hall. Tel Lib. 1992.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and
LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVE.

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 5 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigeration, new Magic Chef ranges; elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St., Vernon 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ELEANORE, Brooklyn, N. Y., 989 Flatbush Ave., upstairs—Complete service; permanents; combination special, 3 items $1. BU. 4-8884.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall paneling; all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1257 Rogers Avenue, Mansfield 6-5387

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week-end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; under new management; rates $16-$20

FOR LEASE

OSSINING N. Y.—5-room, bath, electric range; garage; oil burner; ½ acre; $50 month. E. D. DAVIS, Glendale Rd., Ossining 124-R.

FOR SALE

BOOKCASE, 3 long shelves, solid wood; suitable for student's books; very reasonable. KENmore 3863 (Boston).

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young Christian Scientist for general housework, care child, three; exceptionally pleasant place for right person. 11 Sheridan Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Wel. 1228-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 8th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention, good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7560

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. F. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705

LOVING home offered permanent lady guest; care if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6155

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practitioner's office for rent mornings and evenings, downtown office building 14th and G Sts. Adams 8275, mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

Fulton Lodge
SOUTHBURY, CONN. Route 6 and 202
Overnight Guests
Every convenience—breakfast.

M'FINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN.
Modern accommodations; clean, restful; excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; special monthly and yearly rates Booklet. Tel. 731 JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y.
Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room
Tennis Bathing
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales
Insurance, All Branches
Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments
BUY NOW Prices far below intrinsic value
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
28 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—$7500; 10% CASH! Attractive six-room colonial; excellent condition; newly decorated; good location; splendid schools; no carrying charges; offered at one-half original value. ALICE T. AHNER, Real Estate, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 1326.

SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station, attractive home with library, oil burner, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART, 26 East Parkway. Telephone 930

RIDING INSTRUCTION

RIDING instructor with stable, fine horses, equipment, will open school; college, club; 23 years' experience; references. P. O. DAVIES, Stanwich Road, Greenwich, Conn. Stamford 4-2834

ROOM AND BOARD

ROOM and board in quiet home; thoughtful service; restful surroundings; rate per week, $35 up. LUCILE FRAZEE, 28 Oxford Road, White Plains, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 470 Alexander Street. Stone 2260

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ORGANIZER AND EXECUTIVE, experienced in national, regional and community planning, housing and other civic-commercial enterprises. Write Box S-43, Suite 1550, 600 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPABLE colored girl, cook or general housework; city or country. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 600 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE or companion to one needing special care; 2 in N. Y. C. Box X-60, 600 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Rumson ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Open Mon.'s Get our offer before selling.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Fitchburg 8-47 Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

"TACIT NOOK." O'Connors Indian Lake—Beautiful modern home for those desiring care, rest, study and recreation. Mrs. Amy M. Breidenbach, Belle Center, Ohio

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

ADVERTISER at present doing a wholesale trade in South Africa, would like to represent manufacturers of good and sound lines. For personal interview write to James Heffernan, 622 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 485 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Moving—Packing—Storage
Rex L. Hodges, Inc., 408 E. 1st St. 697-86

FOR RENT—"Stepping Stones"—FOR SALE 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms furnished; 7 lots, ocean and blvd. frontage; Laguna Beach, Calif. Address owner 580 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. TE 7733

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915

MEIGS & CO.
Sale—600 pairs women's
EARLY FALL SHOES
$3.85
values to $6.75

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. 4-2507

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Dressing Bridgeport Youngsters for School Is a Tradition With
HOWLAND'S

JOHN ROMANO
Hair Stylist
Complete Beauty Salon
955 Main St., Bridgeport
City Trust Bldg.

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kind of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, fish, poultry.
F. W. Behrens, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

FASHION MILLINERY
Shop of Distinction
Lingerie *Hosiery*
1126 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Old Greenwich 7-1822
Hours 9 to 11 a. m. Mon. Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CINNAMON BUNS
25c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

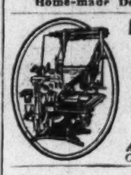
CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 ROSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Dourhnuts Fresh Daily



HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

MIDDLETOWN

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

WRUBEL'S
COLLEGE SHOP
NOW OPEN
with a grand collection of swank sportswear—for college girls . . . high school girls . . . career girls!

WOODWARD DRUG CO.
A Century of Service
COSMETICS
Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
248 Main St. Phone 2801

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
108 Main St. Phone 1409
186 East Main St. Phone 647

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food

WE DELIVER 8-3126

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry
and
Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fresh Native Vegetables and Fruit
Also
Choice Line of Groceries
Orders Promptly Delivered
WARREN P. SMITH
167 Main St., Norwalk Tel. 2154-W

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Back to School With Barbizon Slips A-plenty!
Easily laundered, beautifully tailored with unusual seam strength. Barbizon's can be depended on for active service the whole School year.

J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON STREET
SOUTH NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The
STAMFORD
DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

BACK TO SCHOOL
Complete selections of new Fall styles for boys and students
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

Brown Brothers
Ideal
ONE PARK ROW Market
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD
STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

MILLER'S is ready with
EVERYTHING
for School
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Phone 8-3141

CARROLL & McAULIFFE, Inc.
FOOD MARKET
Tel. 3-2146 335 HOPE STREET
GLENBROOK, CONN.

The Individual
Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

Lightweight Wool Dresses
$7.95 up
M. Moltasch & Son, Inc.
278-280 Main Stre

The Downes-Smith Co.
Electrical Contractors
REMOVAL SALE
FRIGIDAIRES—HOME CLEANERS
RADIOS—ELECTRICAL RANGES
and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic Street Tel. 4-2136

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
SCHOOL CLOTHES
Pretty little dresses for the Girls in all Washable, Fast Color Fabrics, many new models nicely made and Correctly Styled.
Sweaters, Stockings, Raincoats
for the Boys
Knickers, Long Pants, Shirts, Blouses, Sweaters, Sport Shirts, Socks, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

FALL FASHIONS
for young sophisticates going back to School—Frocks, Coats, Sportswear, Accessories.
MUSLER—LIEBESKIND
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

The Miller & Peck Co.
We've a new "TEEN" DRESS DEPARTMENT, *for School Wear*—for Every Occasion—styled up to the Minute—Sizes 12 to 16.
$1.98 to $5.98
See the Newest
Parker Fountain Pens
at Pierpont's
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

The Vanderman Drug Co.
JOSEPH VANDERMAN, Ph.G.
371 East Main St. Cor. Cherry St.
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 3-9567
Visit Our Modern Fountain
FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

St. John & Sullivan
Your Boys' and Men's Shop
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
We are now completely stocked with all wearing apparel for the boy or young man returning to school—including a new complete line of shoes. Many fall opening specials.
TEL. 4-4822

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
229 West Main Street
Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut down your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing.
Phone 3-4161 John F. Shea, Manager

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plaza 6625
Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Cay and Water Sts. ● Plaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Continental American Life Insurance Company
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
MYRTLE H. STEARNS
Special Representative
A. CLIFFORD ALTOBELLIS, Mgr.
1107 Nat. Savings Bank Bldg.
90 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Smart Apparel
For Fall
Women - Men - Boys and Girls
at
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
Purchase Prime Payrolls

You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

HOAG and TAYLOR
Men's Wear
HATS FOR FALL NOW READY
Maiden Lane and James Street

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Opening of Fall Fashions
Foot Savers, I. Miller, Florsheim
Children's Shoes for School

COME IN SOON
and see the changes we have made in our second floor ready-to-wear departments for your convenience in shopping this fall.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Cool—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 65c-$1.00
Also 35c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
30 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's
Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Lt. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

A. P. ALLINGHAM
REALTOR—APPRAISER
22 Years Active in Buffalo
Real Estate Advisory Service
158 PEARL ST. CL 1120

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
Phone JE 1580

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 NORTH MAIN STREET
Phone 2090—2091

Back to School Sale
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

Announcing the Opening of our
New Knitting Room
Latest in yarns and styles
The LINEN and CRAFT SHOP
89 North Main Street

SCHOOL DAYS
mean more dress up clothes
LET US DRY CLEAN THEM
Robison & Smith
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

Phoenix Vita Bloom
Chiffon Hose
$1.00
ROTHSCHILD'S

Atwaters
Grocers
111 E. State Street
Cocomalt Pl 2761

BACK TO SCHOOL
Values at Penney's
"From Kindergarten to College"
PENNEY'S
Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

24-Hour Friendly Service
Mobiloil
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH

BACK TO SCHOOL
but FIRST to
NELSON'S
OF JAMESTOWN
106-110 East Second Street
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Department Stores"

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

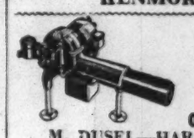
NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Opening of
"FASHION FIRSTS" SHOP
Exclusive Ready to Wear
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE



NORGE
Whirlaster
OIL BURNER
M. DUSEL—HARDWARE
Budget Plan Available
3147 DELAWARE AVE. RI 9655

AIR-STEP and
Brownbilt Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE 9719

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

RENT A MAYTAG WASHER
Cheaper than wet wash! Wash all your clothes including blankets, curtains, bath mats and small rugs with absolute safety. Keep this famous washer in your home all week for only $1.00
We deliver and give instructions
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1492

BAY SHORE

BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

Authorized Dealer for
R.C.A. and Philco Radio
MORRIS FREEDMAN
Tel. Bay Shore 20 7-9-11 N. Main St.

SCHOOL OPENING
Visit Our New Dress Shop
The Latest Creation Direct from New York—Save Time and Money.
Shop at
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Babylon
FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co., Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

SOCONY
Phone Babylon 778
WE SPREAD TO PLEASE
EAST END SERVICE STATION
247 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON, N. Y.
JOHN WASHINGTON Res. Babylon 81-W

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
SINCE 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 4-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FROCKS GIFTS
COATS LAMPS
HATS FURNITURE
ACCESSORIES GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2819
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Back to School Apparel
for Boys and Students
MILLER & MACK
Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes
36-33 Main St. *open evening till 10 p.m.*
Free Community Parking

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-5661-2

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

SCHOOL SHOES
at our NEW LOCATION
YOUNG SHOES
71-11 Austin Street

DORA ATKINS
GOWNS
Fall Opening Sept. 1st.
Values Exceptional
11 STATION SQUARE
Opp. Forest Hills Inn Bou. 8-5391

FREEPORT

Leibert's Shoes
17 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport
SCHOOL SHOES
Gifts for the Children
We specialize in all widths

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
The Home of Permanent Waves
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

Freeport Drug Shop
Pre-Display of Christmas Card Box Assortments
10% Discount if Bought Before October 1st
76 South Main Street, Freeport

SONNY'S for SERVICE
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
IHC
Battery Service
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise Hwy and Henry St.
Phone Freeport 4977

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
SCHOOL BAGS
and BRIEF CASES
FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front Street Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
271 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

FALL SALE OF
Wearever Aluminum Ware
Seven new items now available
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-cooked Food
50 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Village
Friendly Service
Station
Mobilgas
and Mobilubrication
Cars called for and delivered.
CLINTON ST., cor. WELLINGTON RD.
Phone HEMPSTEAD 7085
B. T. Langley M. B. Abrams

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Jackson Heights
Community Garage, Inc.
The Finest Garage Facilities
in Jackson Heights
Lubrication—Accessories—Tires
Roosevelt at 79th Hav. 4-3506—3507

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-14 82nd Street Hav 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

The DINNER BELL
RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Havemeyer 4-8080

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling
and Dry Air Cold Storage

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
49-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff
Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
—You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and
Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 Atlantic Avenue
CORONA PORTABLE ROYAL PORTABLE
Waterman's Fountain Pens

Clarence Simonson
Agency
Real Estate and Insurance
Homes
Sales and Rentals
377 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Lynbrook 49

Back to School Clothes
for Boys and Youths
Visit our "Varsity Shop" featuring complete line of Furnishings and Clothing for young men up to size 22.
Adelson's "Boys' and Youths' Shop"
27 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 6327

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Complete Outfit of
SCHOOL CLOTHES
for Your Boys and Girls
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Fredericks Delicatessen
Sole local distributor
for Charles & Company
BON VOYAGE LINE
Fancy canned goods
Imported food specialties
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 635-R

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

BARRY & PHILLIPS
FANCY GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
68 Port Washington Blvd.
Phone P. W. 1544

QUEENS VILLAGE

F.H.A. Approved Homes
4½-room bungalows, brick veneer, 35x95; schools, churches, transit
At $5250—Carrying Charges $38 mo.
Geo. H. Metzer Const. Co.
104-11 211 Pl. Bellaire Tel. Missouri 7-1075

SUPER-SHELL
Neighborhood Super-Service
CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
215-12 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-10461
QUEENS VILLAGE

RICHMOND HILL

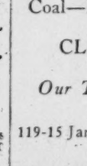
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal—Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
CLEVELAND 3-2300
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
119-15 Jamaica Ave. Richmond Hill

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

YOUR RUGS
Oriental and Domestic
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored by Armenian Expert
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-8756


For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Virginia 7-9497
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
A. Dahmen

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
and all other Squibb Toiletry Products
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
Edward Orler, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 7-8080

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
104-40 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1426
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service
Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
Also other methods
specially priced
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
117-09 Hillside Ave. Vir. 7-9767

RICHMOND HILL
HAND LAUNDRY
110-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
We call for and deliver laundry
Collars turned free of charge
Phone Vir. 7-8899

VIRGINIA 7-9512
Prennets Restaurant
German-American Cooking
CLUB ACCOMMODATIONS
101-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

We Stock Monitor-Advertised Products
Home Cooking and Baking
Always at Its Best
Eppenstein & Doering
DELICATESSEN
87-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0891

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

Hoover
Cleaning Ensembles
RAYMOND KOSTER
9123 80th Street
WOODHAVEN
Phone—Jamaica 6-9764

MULLER BROS.
Confectionery & Luncheonette
Home Made Candies & Ice Cream
Hot Meals Served Every Day
80-11 Jamaica Ave. Opp. Haven Thea.
VIR. 7-9759

FRED KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
Also FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SELECT CANDIES
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN
AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Have Complete Listing of Rentals and Sales
HELEN W. ZEPP President
Tels. Rockville Ctr 2222 Res. 609 R V C
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
$4490—$30 MONTH
FHA
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* TEL. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM DINETTE - KITCHEN—BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT — ATTIC - OIL BURNER — ATTACHED GARAGE

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Eligabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement
in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and
Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel
for Women and Children
81 Water St, Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 6075 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

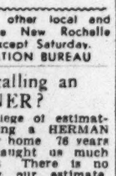
Thinking of Installing an
OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment There is no charge or obligation for our estimate
PHONE N R 1000
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle

SOCONY
SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
4 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless Odorless Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything
with
Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Why Not Have Your
Personal Jewels
REMODELED
This Summer?
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
665 Main Street N. R. 3692
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N R 6017
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SHOPWELL
Pure Foods
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE
GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

"SNAG PROOFED"
HOSIERY
For Men and Women
Superlative Wearing Quality
NATALIE F. BARKER
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 6358
MORNINGS FROM 9-12
FOR APPOINTMENT AT YOUR HOME

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

New Rochelle Trust
Company
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

Westchester
Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bay Ridge—Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
311 69TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

Local and Long Distance
Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave WI. 6-4040

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B P S PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters Toastmasters

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones Pelham 1648—1647

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Expert Longest in Town
It Is Cared for Most.
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

MRS. G. A. HULT, Mgr.
THE PELHAM DELICATESSEN, Inc.
BAKERY
All Baking Done on Premises
107 WOLFS LANE
Phone 2179 Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

BACK to SCHOOL
Girls' Dresses 98c to $2.98
Dresses for all ages
Boys' Fall Suits $6.98 to $16.98
Ages 6 to 8 years.
KNICKER and SHORTS or KNICKERS
KNICKER and LONGIES or 2 LONGIES
Kaplan's Department Store
36-40 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
BUDGET
DRESS SHOP
Offers a beautiful assortment of new fall dresses, in crepes, satins, velvets and wools, modestly priced.
7.95 and 9.95
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Cakes—Pies—Pastries
As you like them
—AIR CONDITIONED—
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Near Market

Bon Ami
Bon Ami "hasn't scratched yet."
Groceries and Provisions
PHONE 6160
B & M FOOD MARKET

SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE TOGS
The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

E. H. CLARK COAL CO
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow.
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

INSURANCE
that has always
paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

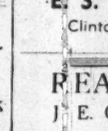
J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W ROY HALSEY Mgr
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y

SUZANNE GEDNEY
Real Estate and Insurance
19 Purchase Street
Phone Rye 671 Residence Rye 1238

SCARSDALE


CHARLES
Hairdresser
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Styling to Type
80 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE N Y.
TEL. SC-4115

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
That Double Personality

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
"Peeping Tom"

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Worth All the Forts in Europe

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Always Out of Reach

—Warren in Raleigh News and Observer
All Off, End of the Line

Jest a Minute

"Don't you think we could get along with a rug that isn't so luxurious?"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Paul in Arabia

When giving to the Galatian churches a brief autobiographical sketch of his early life, the apostle Paul points out that following the momentous spiritual experience of his conversion to Christianity, which had completely revolutionized his plans, he did not seek for any human counsel (Gal. 1:16), but betook himself to "Arabia" clearly with a view to working out in solitude the necessary adjustments in his life and thinking.

How long he stayed there, we are not explicitly told, though the reference to "three years" in verse 17 has led some to infer that he was there for that period or the greater part of it. Arabia was rather a vague term in those days; and in view of the fact that Paul himself tells us in this very epistle that Mount Sinai is in Arabia (Gal. 4:25) he may have gone there like Moses, Elijah, and other great men before his time.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fire Lighting

A good game to play while in camp is Fire Lighting Race. Each one who takes part must collect material, lay and light a fire, only one match being permitted.

The one who first succeeds in boiling water wins the game.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Odds and Ends

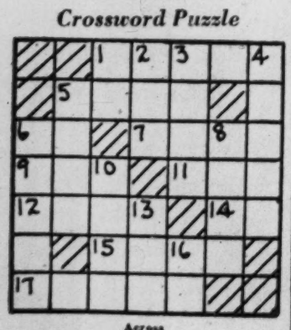
Size Is Deceiving

A horse has only 91 bones as compared with 161 for a bird and 255 for a dog.

The Price of a Cadet

It costs the United States Government approximately $19,000 to educate a cadet at West Point.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Lips
5—Delight in
6—Musical note
7—Wild ox
9—Nooks
11—Scotch cap
12—To refuse executive approval
14—Sun-god
15—God of love
17—More modern

Down

1—Interjection
2—Humming-bird
3—Crooked
4—Lizard
5—Smooth
6—Adversary
8—Propelling implements
10—Let it stand!
13—Metal
16—Conjunction

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Spare the Rod

"I say, Pa," said little Tommy, "didn't you tell me the other day that it was wrong to strike anyone smaller than yourself?"

"Yes, Tommy, that's what I said," confessed the fond parent.

"Well, I wish you'd write my teacher a note to that effect," said the youngster. "I don't think she knows about it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Done Before He Realized It

The young man decided to write a novel, his first venture, and he made inquiries concerning the requirement from an experienced author.

"How long does a novel have to be?" asked the would-be writer.

"Oh, I don't know," answered the author; "sixty thousand words, perhaps."

"Ah," said the embryo scrivener, "then mine's finished!"

One Advantage

Vienna has sufficiently recovered from recent political shocks for a new set of jokes to be going the round of the cafes. One of these tells of a German and a Dutchman who met in a railway dining car.

The German said: "We are a great nation. We have thousands of planes, thousands of tanks, and a potential army of millions."

"True," replied the Dutchman "We cannot compete with you. We have a very small army, only a few airplanes, and practically no tanks. But, at any rate, when I hear someone knocking at the door in the morning I do know that it is the milkman."—London Daily Telegraph.

Strategy

Officer: "Now tell me, what is your idea of strategy?"

Boot: "It's when you're out of ammunition, but keep right on firing."—Toronto Labor Leader.

It Depends

Teacher: "What is the half of eight?"

Tommy: "Which way?"

Teacher: "Whatever do you mean?"

Tommy: "Well, across it makes 0, and down it makes 3."—Liverpool Evening Express.

Daily Anecdote

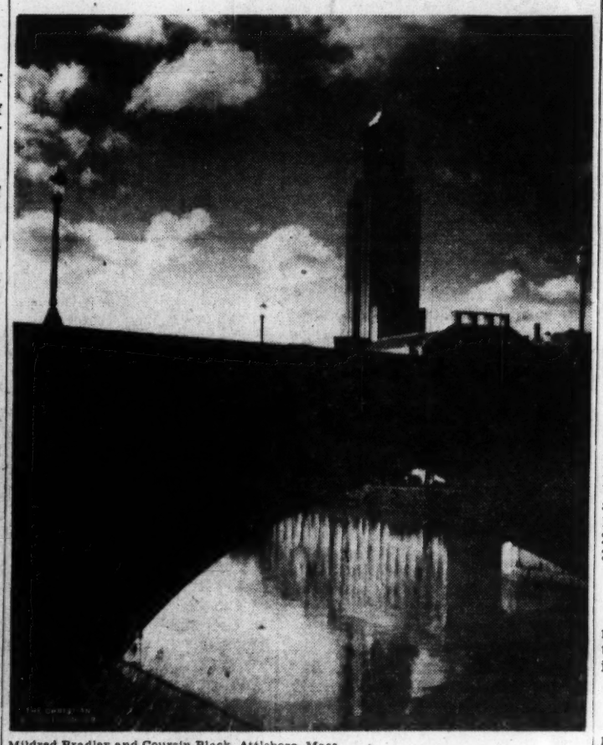
Vision

John Wanamaker, the great merchant whose vision went far beyond the world of mere material things, was once asked to invest in an expedition to recover from distant seas the treasures of sunken ships which had lain there many centuries.

"Gentlemen," he replied, "let me tell you of a better expedition than this, right here. Near your own feet lie treasures beyond measure; you can have them all by diligent study.

"Let us not be content to mine the most coal, to make the largest locomotives, to weave the largest quantity of carpets; but, amid the sounds of the pick, the blows of the hammer, the rattle of the looms, and the roar of the machinery, take care that the immortal mechanism of God's hand—the mind—is still full-trained for the highest and noblest service."

Dream Castle



Mildred Bradley and Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

Pawtucket, R. I., City Hall

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Heres a fact about a certain type of rules:

RU ESUABCDULF EUG SH DIUL JKNF KT LPEBH UCN LBOI EUDSKCH JF GISPI PKA-ASDI BBH, PEPJH, UCN KDIBL KLOUCSQUDSKCH OKZBLC DIBSL RLKPBBNSCOH.

Homonyms

Here's one by OEDIPUS, member of the National Puzzlers' League: Definitions are given for 6 different words, all of which have the same sound, but different spelling:

1. An inheritor. 4. A contraction
2. We breathe it. 5. Before.
3. Metric measure. 6. Australian lake

Letter Changing

Here's another by a Quincy, Mass., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing PRANK to TRICK in 3 moves.

Find the Number

Twice the units' digit of a certain number is 2 greater than the tens' digit, and the number is 4 more than 6 times the sum of its digits. Find the number.

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms, today:

1	assurance	center	
2	dullness	distress	
3	ease	doubt	1
4	thrift	ennui	
5	edge	immigrant	
6	depression	inertia	
7	colonist	difficulty	
8	energy	waste	
9	vivacity	brightness	
10	pleasure	elevation	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Detroit News: It's a busy housewife in Toledo who keeps the doorbell-pushers at bay with a sign, "Woman Working."

Whit's Wit: Remember, when you talk you only repeat what you already think, but if you listen you may learn something.

Des Moines Register: Ah, those far-off, simple days when a left wing was only something that Little Willie got after all the company had been served!

Milwaukee Journal: Progress! Chimes are superseding the old-fashioned front door bell, and it becomes hard to tell the brush salesman from Westminster Abbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Bloomfield, N. J.

An elderly woman who maintains her position at the dairy counter of a large grocery store, one day volunteered to a customer the reason why she was retained while younger employees were frequently released.

"I know how to cook and keep house," said she smiling; "and so when young brides come in and order something, I can advise them to get less of this or more of that. Sometimes I ask them what they are going to use the food for, and suggest that they buy another variety that will go further or give better flavor. I know what it is to keep house and manage on a small salary!

"I always try to think of the customers' needs first, and try to save them money whenever possible. And I haven't yet sold anybody more than was needed, or urged anyone to buy a more expensive product."

In putting the needs of others first, this woman daily demonstrates the Golden Rule, and in so doing, she finds her own supply.

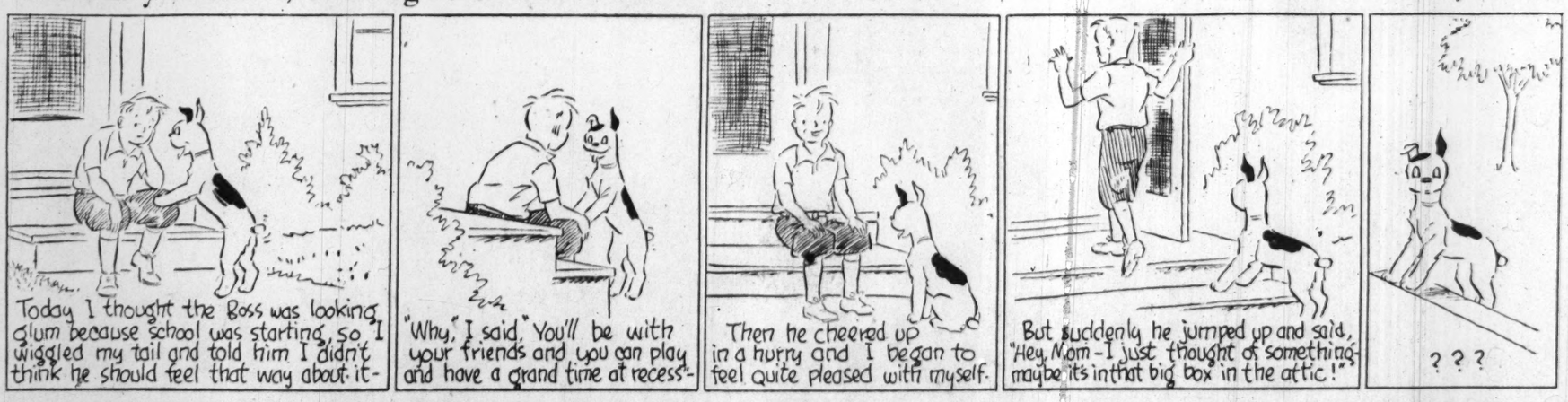
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Getting Around It*

By LE PELLEY

WELL, WELL, WELL.....WHY DID N'T I THINK OF THAT BEFORE !?
WHERE'RE YOU GOING, BENJAMIN ?
I JUST READ IN THE PAPER ABOUT A HERMIT — AND THAT'S WHAT I'm GOING TO BE SO I WON'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL ...
YOU KNOW WHAT HERMITS DO ? THEY JUST SIT BY THEMSELVES ALL DAY WITHOUT ANY FRIENDS, AND THINK ABOUT THINGS THE SCHOOLS TEACH!! YOU HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL EVEN TO BE A GOOD HERMIT !!!
I DO ?
FOOIE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ?

By CARMACK


Today I thought the Boss was looking glum because school was starting, so I wiggled my tail and told him I didn't think he should feel that way about it-
"Why," I said, "You'll be with your friends and you can play and have a grand time at recess"-
Then he cheered up in a hurry and I began to feel quite pleased with myself.
But suddenly he jumped up and said, "Hey, Mom - I just thought of something maybe it's in that big box in the attic!"
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*Welcome, Waddles!*

By THE HAGERS

WHAM!
IN EVERY BLOCK I STOPPED TO GREET SOME OLD FRIEND ON A DRAKEVILLE STREET.
WHAM!
TED WEBB, JOE TEAL, AND JACK SPOONBILL ALL WELCOMED ME WITH GREETINGS SHRILL.
AND ELMER, AS HIS CAR WENT BY, LEANED OUT THE FRONT AND SHOUTED, "HI!"
SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES
WHICH MADE THE DUCKLINGS' NODS SEEM COOL. THEIR MOTHER QUACKED, NEXT WEEK IS SCHOOL!"

Quotation for Today

INDUSTRY need not wish.—FRANKLIN.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Accepting Reports

Question: When reports of committees are read from the floor, must the chairman (a) always ask for a motion to accept the report and place it on file? or (b) would it be correct for the chair to say, "If there are no objections the report will be accepted and placed on file"? This would be, of course, when the report contains no motion or recommendations.

Answer: The chair need not ask for a motion on a routine question like the above. The procedure in (b) is sufficient. In fact, a report contains no recommendations for action which the meeting must either approve or disapprove, there is no need for action to accept or adopt the report, either by general consent or by formal motion. It is sufficient for the chair to state, after the report is read, "The report will be filed." Of course if the members wish to indicate their approval of the report as a gesture of appreciation for work done, a motion to accept the report is permissible and proper. Technically, however, there is no difference between accepting and adopting a report, and if the report contains no recommendations for action, there is no need of doing either.

Contentment

The noblest mind the best contentment has.—Edmund Spenser.

Manners

Manners are the shadows of virtues.—S. Smith.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Parliamentary law is that body of rules and regulations by which committees, clubs, and other organizations govern their proceedings.

Homonyms: Heir, air, are, e'er, ere, Eyre.

Letter Changing: Prank, brink, prick, trick.

Find the Number: 64.

Fun With Antonyms: Assurance-doubt; dullness-brightness; ease-difficulty; thrift-waste; edge-center; depression-elevation; colonist-immigrant; energy-inertia; vivacity-ennui; pleasure-distress.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace

"THOU shalt have no other gods before me"—obeyed, is sufficient to still all strife. . . . God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate "on earth peace, good will toward men."

—MARY BAKER EDDY

A Warning on Spending

WHEN Treasury and Congressional officials meet in Washington soon to discuss tax legislation they will find at least one among their number—and he is something of a Tartar—intent on tackling the Federal budget also from the other end, namely, the spending end. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is quoted as declaring to his state Democratic committee that "excessive Federal spending must cease."

The admonition comes just a day after news reports that the Administration expects a conference in about two weeks with heads of Congressional tax committees in which, after exploring social security taxes, the questions will be raised of broadening the income tax base and of taxing future issues of Federal and state securities. Assuming, as is evident, that more money must be raised to meet the public debt and that visible taxes are preferable to invisible, these moves are commendable.

Even more commendable and imperative is the course pointed by Senator Harrison, which will almost surely have increased support in the coming Congress. The warning is a familiar one, but couched in a truism which even a rich nation must heed.

"No government can long continue to live beyond its means of support and maintain its credit and integrity," says Mr. Harrison. "Certainly we must take care of the hungry, but you know and I know there are thousands on the WPA rolls who have no business there. There are too many people in America who think the Government exists just to take care of them."

Alpinists on Wheels

TWENTY cyclists from different parts of England, headed by an official of the Cyclists' Touring Club, have just commenced a tour of the Swiss and Italian Alps. Each is equipped with a bicycle weighing only thirty pounds, and having eight gears; but, in spite of this, one feels that such a passage of the Alps is not altogether unworthy to rank beside those that history acclaims as remarkable feats.

The progress of Hannibal may have been more spectacular, but the elephant is in several ways better adapted to the occasion than the bicycle; and it is doubtful if Napoleon, had he had the chance, would have preferred to send his eagles "wheeling" over the Great St. Bernard. Only in the matter of coming down will the gallant twenty have a decided advantage; and even the Assyrians who "came down like the wolf on the fold" must, by comparison, lose their claim to be scorchers.

On the whole, however, it is a gesture that should be an encouragement to those who are inclined to shrink from this mode of transport, and who profess to regard the cyclist as a sort of modern compound of Ixion and Sisyphus. For, if he can conquer the Alps, it is obvious that in ordinary country the cyclist is not of necessity the strenuous laborer they imagine him.

For Fewer Milkmen, More Milk

WHY it is that when perspiring paterfamilias trots down three flights of stairs just before supper to get a bottle of milk he always seems to have the wrong bottle, or goes to the wrong grocery? And just what's to be done about it? The retailer quite properly asks a deposit of from 2 to 5 cents a bottle from each purchaser, for the storekeeper is responsible to the dairy. Moreover, he accepts in exchange the bottles of his particular dairy only—except in a few enlightened communities. But in cities where the dairies mutually maintain a milk bottle exchange any bottle is taken by the store.

Pursuing the matter further, why cannot dairies inaugurate co-operative delivery systems? Why must from two to half a dozen milkmen stamp up the apartment back stairs each morning when one can do the job as well? Why must four or five milk trucks or wagons roar and rattle up the alley in the wee sma' hours? Co-operation would permit noiseless modern equipment and might even reduce distribution expense, which today is the largest part of the cost of milk to the consumer. Cheaper milk means higher consumption.

WHILE EARTH TREMORS shook up Los Angeles Tuesday evening the inhabitants of the city of Angels polled heavily in favor of a $30-every-Thursday Senator. Yankee thrift and independence would have expected as much response from the elements; that is, if that bulwark of Yankeeism—Maine—had not some time before voted in an old-age pensioner, all unattended by weather remonstrance.

One Conspicuous Difference

IN TROUBLED times like these, unthinking persons do considerable harm by drawing similarities between events of the early summer of 1914 and the present time. These persons are usually innocent enough; they may even think they are accomplishing good by opening the public mind to the more aggressive of the dangers which threaten. Undeniably, they can make their plea more telling by reviving hideous memories of what is past. But actually theirs is a mistaken viewpoint. Because rarely do similar political situations reproduce precisely similar results.

There is today one conspicuous difference between now and that fateful summer of 1914. That difference lies in the attitude of Great Britain with regard to its responsibilities for peace in Europe, as expressed forcefully by Sir John Simon in his recent Scottish speech. In 1914 Great Britain was silent or undecided. No European power knew just what she might be expected to do in a given situation. Today she has spoken. She has warned vigorously and challengingly; no power could misunderstand her position.

In this fact, which may be outwardly small, lies an important difference; in it there lies reason, humanly speaking, for hope to spring up in men's hearts. History does not necessarily have to repeat itself.

Tomorrow—What Watts?

CRITICS of the New Deal power construction program aimed to care for continued growth in demand for electricity, have long pointed out that just because the annual output since 1887 has increased tenfold every sixteen years is no reason to believe the trend may not be reversed in the near future, and that even if it were not, present hydroelectric construction by the Federal Government is being pushed forward in regions where no such expansion can be expected.

As for the first argument, we can but wait and see what happens when business really begins to pick up again. At least there is good reason to believe that though the upswing may continue at a slower pace, nevertheless there will be a big increase. As for the second argument, that too, was a puzzle for proponents of power expansion, but now J. D. Ross, supervisor of operations at Bonneville Dam, tells Seattle engineers of plans afoot to connect all the great stations of the nation together in one giant network.

This means of course, the use of direct current transmission for all long distances, for under present alternating current methods, about 300 miles is the limit for economical shipment of electricity. Such a plan would have been impossible until recent months disclosed newly developed gigantic power tubes, phanotrons and thyratrons, based on fundamentals of the common radio tube.

Experiments show that it is now possible, using six-foot tubes, to take alternating current from the Bonneville Dam generators, change it to direct current (through a phanotron), send it across the nation to New York, put it through a thyratron which changes it back to alternating current again, and feed it right into the existing city system, all with a loss not greater than 10 per cent.

Naturally the perfection of the network depends upon full development of the powerful apparatus needed, principally tubes capable of handling half a million or a million kilowatts.

However, research knows nothing in electrical theory to prevent the speedy perfecting of such rectifiers. And when this achievement comes, what is to prevent further harnessing of the Columbia and the St. Lawrence Rivers to say nothing of building huge steam plants near mines where cheap coal can be obtained? Investigation shows that there is no surplus of power in the country that is not temporary and would vanish with even a slight return to normal times. Experts, including Mr. Ross, find there is still some 52,629,000 kw of water power as yet undeveloped. But this would be sufficient only to care for expected increase over the next seven years.

Perhaps the actual day of cheap power as predicted by Steinmetz, Edison and Einstein as well as others, is truly just around the corner. In the two years before the Skagit plant of the Seattle Lighting Company was built, more than 15 per cent of the families in that city adopted electric cooking ranges, and a large number of homes are now electrically heated. It may be only a question of time before even chimneys become as rare as horse-drawn vehicles and sailing ships.

Disenchanted Rebel

Book News of the Day

ANGELICA BALABANOFF makes contributions of decided historical importance in her autobiography, MY LIFE AS A REBEL (New York: Harper. $3.75). She worked for forty years in the European revolutionary movement, and was a close associate of both Benito Mussolini and V. I. Lenin, before these men became two of the most powerful political figures of their times. She worked as Mussolini's assistant when he was editor of the Italian Socialist newspaper Avanti. She worked with Lenin, not only when he was in exile in Europe but after he became supreme in Rusia.

Now, at the age of sixty, Miss Balabanoff has retired to California, a place remote in space and atmosphere from the scenes of her active life. Her cool mentality estimates with admirable detachment the qualities of men whom she knew when they were obscure and their causes seemed hopeless, and after events had lifted them into the seats of the mighty. Her merciless series of portraits of Mussolini as a young man—self-pitying, hysterical, unstable, theatrical—prepare us for her later judgments. Even now, she finds it difficult to take Mussolini very seriously.

To this reviewer, Miss Balabanoff's portraits of Lenin are even more useful than those of Mussolini, because the latter has been accurately portrayed by other writers. But some legends have clustered around Lenin which need dissipating. Even in Russia today, I have heard men and women say: "If Lenin were guiding us, our lot would be easier. For Lenin was kind where Stalin is brutal." Miss Balabanoff shows that on the contrary, Lenin, like Stalin, was a fanatic, fully prepared to sacrifice millions of human beings to attain an objective.

A few months after the Bolsheviks had seized power in Russia, while Miss Balabanoff was operating a propaganda service for them in Stockholm, she received a note from Lenin which contained the following sentence: "I understand from your letters that some of the couriers do not deliver our papers on time. Please send me their names. These saboteurs shall be shot." Stalin seems to be more familiar with his model, Lenin, than some of Stalin's critics.

To Miss Balabanoff, Soviet Russia is as much a historical tragedy today as Mussolini's Italy. In fact, she suspects that the Soviet regime may have done even more than Fascism to retard the working-class movement. Unlike many other revolutionaries, she does not adopt the facile expedient of blaming Stalin and his associates. Instead, she traces back the failures of both Russia and Italy to a common source: the Marxian notion that the revolutionary end justifies any means, however despicable. She shows that this belief, upon which Lenin and his associates always acted, eventually corrupted not only themselves but the whole movement which they represented.

D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Estimating Availability

By Frank L. Perrin

THE search, in whatever line of activity, seems to be to discover and adapt to the service or uses most important at the moment, the person, the device or the machine with a record of spectacular accomplishment. A rapid and possibly a hazardous pace has been set by the people of these modern times. We have become impatient of delays. The demand is for results. It may be that in the eagerness to attain the desired goal, the state of perfection which ambition envisions, we pay too little heed to the processes or methods employed.

Perhaps the first and most important thing at the moment is to discover just what it is we hope or need to accomplish if there is to be a return to that orderly procedure in economic management, production, distribution and employment so earnestly desired. In the United States, as elsewhere, the familiar order has been upset by what are generally admitted to have been unavoidable influences. Despite the professed desire to return to or to restore former practices and, in the main, former conditions, it is realized that in the United States, at least, the trend, economically, is in the direction of a newer and possibly less desirable order.

Formulas adopted in the emergencies of what was regarded as a temporary or cyclic depression have received, for the time being, the stamp of indefinite and possibly permanent approval. Dependence upon public support has been condoned and often encouraged. Reasonable provision for the unemployable is being extended by the efforts of opportunist politicians to include all who, for whatever reason, are unemployed and those who seem to prefer to remain unemployed if given the assurance that they will be fed, clothed and housed.

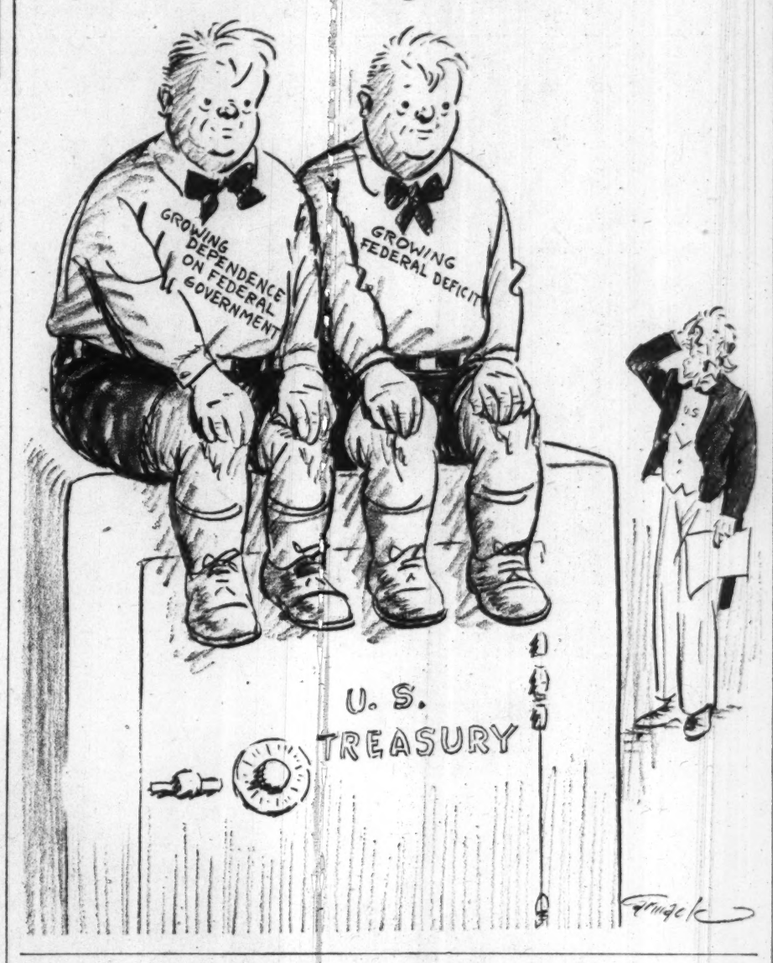
It is this willingness on the part of the unfortunate or the designing to be supported at the expense of their neighbors, rather than the clumsy and perhaps entirely futile efforts of the avowed enemies of democratic government, that constitutes the greatest threat against what we still insist is the established order. The man in office and the man who seeks office must promise much if they hope to gain favor in the esteem of the great mass of voters. In the councils of the dominant political party, and elsewhere as well, there is disagreement and confusion only in respect to the methods and processes by which the voters can best be assured that their welfare is the chief concern of aspiring candidates.

But there are, happily, many reassuring indications that in the South, as well as elsewhere, those who have heretofore given ungrudging and possibly careless support to new and somewhat extravagant policies of national government have come to the point along the way where they have decided to stop and think things out. Recent straws in the wind show a reverse trend in popular thinking. There is not a lack of desire to accomplish much of what has been proposed and undertaken. The high purpose of restoring greater equality and greater prosperity is commendable and praiseworthy. We all desire the best for our neighbors as well as for ourselves. Lincoln said a nation cannot survive half slave and half free. It is equally true that a nation cannot survive if half or more than half its people are submerged economically. And it is likewise true that it cannot forever exist if half its people are made, or voluntarily become, dependent.

From the present until the early months of 1940 the people of the United States will give much serious thought to the choice of candidates for the Presidency to be nominated in the summer of that year. They will weigh, discuss and appraise the qualities, rather than the record of past accomplishments and political achievements of those available. There is a persisting and reassuring tradition in the Union that as the need is realized there is always one prepared and equipped to meet it. It may be that we experience some difficulty, as we look back, in justifying or reconciling so hopeful a view with past performances and experiences. We easily convince ourselves that mistakes have been made and bitter disappointments experienced. We blame ourselves for shortsightedness and lack of prescient judgment.

But who shall say that in the end the nation and its people shall not be made stronger, more self-reliant and more enduring because of trials and tribulations? The sturdy oak standing in relief against the horizon has become strong, not through nurturing, but because it has proved, hour by hour and year by year, its ability to withstand and defy contrary winds and chilling frosts. Thus a nation of free people stands.

The Washington Twins



Pioneer, 1938

BEFORE we did it—piled ourselves and our bags into the car and made a "coast to coast"—my thoughts of America were quite different.

When you said . . . "America," I smiled indulgently and thought of all the dear, familiar scenes. It meant Chicago to New York, Detroit to Boston, even the Twin Cities with the square silhouettes of cereal mills bulking black against the dry, blue sky.

I remember trying to tell someone about it who had never seen it: "America is too big to describe," I sighed, failing in the effort, and not in the least knowing what I was talking about, while the panorama of mountains and valleys, forests and streams of the fragmentary thousand miles I knew, flashed across the mind's eye. For me, America began at Nantucket South Shoals Lightship and ended at the Father of Waters!

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All that is changed. Through Tennessee, vague inklings filtered through my density, for after two days of fast traveling we were—still in Tennessee! In Arkansas, the education continued, while we sped the miles, perhaps seeing only a few small shacks for an hour on end, and sometimes no sign of any person for several.

After two days of Texas, we were still in the very heart of its fertile farming land, but just as we left El Paso—not half an hour outside the city, striking roughly north and west, the change began. Without a word of warning, we were suddenly in the barren wastes of the western desert. Sometimes little towns squatted beside the highway, the whiteness of the houses blazing in the sun. Occasionally a tiny country store with a gas station appeared like a small shadow under the sun. Hundreds of miles of it we traversed—gleaming yellow sand, roughened by wind, piled into dunes, while in the purple distance, mountains outlined the horizon with rugged loneliness.

Once we stopped beside the road to eat our lunch, in the thin shade of a bit of scrubby desert growth. I have heard stillness before, but never anything like that—it must have been like the silences of primordial days, when "the world was new and all," for there was nothing, not a sound of any sort, but our own voices, hushed to meet the grandeur of it—and the high-toned song of the wind, raising little whirlpools of sand, to send them rioting across the miles.

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I suppose a desert isn't an especially good idea in itself? It doesn't do anything for anybody, if you like to look at it so! But for me it has the beauty of stillness, so rare in the much-inhabited world; a quiet so majestic, so self-contained, that even to think of it has a peculiar peace of its own. It was spring, and the desert flowers were blooming, tiny, exquisite things: blue, yellow, white and pure, bright red, giving to the vast reaches the tints of a rainbow. A desert can really "bud and blossom like the rose." Sometime during the day we stopped to watch a lone rider, on a far ridge, walking his horse slowly, head bent. Artists of American locale paint that scene—we recognized it at once—and now felt its truth—the far flung aloneness such paintings want to convey.

One night we had slept in a tiny camp somewhere in the midst of the wide prairie lands. There were growing things here; the tall grasses with the wind sifting through them sounded like the pages of a book flapped in a sudden breeze. Lights ten miles away twinkled clearly across the black evening. We three stood close together, as though seeking the defense of companionship, for the land had the flatness of the sea, spending itself a hundred miles away against the horizon. It is not hard to understand why some believed the earth to be flat! If that superstition had begun in American prairies, they might have stuck to it in the very teeth of Columbus . . . and the sky was an arc meeting the edges of the earth, far, far away. A train whistle, wind-blown from the distance, seemed rather to enhance our solitude—to set us apart as pilgrims in a great wilderness.

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We sped on. More deserts. More prairies, miles and miles of peaceful valleys outlined by the vast Sierra, before we ever reached the lush fruit lands of the western coast. When you say "America" now, my thoughts grow quiet, and I seem to hear the rattle of the covered wagon crawling tortuously across those wilderness ways. I wonder if they, too, felt the exaltation of its solitudes, or only its lonely miles . . . it is not a hundred years ago. That is why, in remembering, I grow a little taller, for the majesty that is my heritage flashes across the mind's eye.

DOROTHY DESMOND

The Wide Horizon

Far Eastern War Paradoxes

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE Sino-Japanese conflict may well be called a war of paradoxes. In surprisingly many respects its realities have run counter to its slogans. The most striking of these paradoxes, perhaps, is that, on Japan's part, it has been a war to win a friend. Whenever a Japanese statesman or unofficial spokesman discusses war aims, a "friendly" or "sincere" attitude on the part of China ranks high among Japan's professed objectives. The incongruity between the end which is professedly sought and the means which are being used to achieve it (widespread military invasion and air bombings, with all the attendant misery for the civilian population) does not seem to impress the Japanese mind.

An English language Japanese newspaper here recently observed, correctly, if a trifle naively, that "Stalin may learn some day that he will never become popular among the people by killing so many." The same reasoning might conceivably be applied to the underlying philosophy of Japan's war to win a friend.

A second paradox lies in the fact that, while Japan's military leaders unquestionably believe that they are fighting communism and undesirable Soviet influence in China, the net result of the first year of war has been to make communism, or at least the Chinese Communists, more powerful and more respectable, while Japan has been weakened vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

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The Japanese invasion has furnished much of the cement that has thus far held the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists together, despite the mutual antagonisms and suspicions that can scarcely have evaporated altogether after a decade of very fierce civil strife. By shelving their social revolutionary program for an indefinite period and taking an active part in the struggle against Japan through the guerrilla war which they have been carrying on in Shansi and Hopei Provinces, the Chinese Communists have increased their chances of playing an important role in the Chinese state after the war.

In still another sense the war has caused conditions in which communism might be expected to flourish. Millions of people have been uprooted and driven from their homes by the ravages of war, accompanied in some cases by devastating floods. If the example of Russia, where communism in the beginning derived a good deal of its popular support from the despair and bitterness over an unsuccessful war, is of any general historical value, extremist ideas in China might most easily find followers among those classes which have lost all their property and savings through the war.

Although the new Minister of Education, Gen. Sadao Araki, adheres to the idea that Japan is fighting the Soviet Union in China, the actual center of gravity of the war has been swinging steadily farther away from Russia, to the Yangtze Valley, and ever farther south. Great bodies of Japanese troops flounder in the ooze and mud of the valleys of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. Japanese airplanes raid Canton and Hainan Island, at the other extremity of China from the Russian border. The Japanese military effort is expanding itself in blows at objectives which are very far indeed removed from the region of Soviet special interests, Eastern Siberia and Outer Mongolia.

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Incidentally, Soviet influence in China is almost inevitably strengthened by a war which has forced China to look for military help, especially in airplanes, very largely from Russia.

A final paradox is that, just when Japan has opened with the sword access for its goods to a territory inhabited by more than 100,000,000 Chinese, there is a positive effort to discourage the exportation of Japanese goods to China. The answer to this puzzle is that Japan is gasping, like a fish out of water, for currencies which can freely be used for the purchase of munitions and essential raw materials.

Neither China nor Manchukuo can supply such currencies, so there is now a marked effort to divert the stream of Japanese exports away from these nearby Asiatic markets and toward countries where the currencies possess international buying power. This is only one example of a larger paradox: that the more Japan swallows, in a military sense, the more her capacity for economic digestion contracts, thanks to the sacrifices in capital and resources which must be made to carry on the war.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Long-Felt Need?

THIS is a great country any way you look at it, and even when you consider the things its people do during the long, hot days of August. . . .

Tom W. Haywood, of Croatan, N. C., announced that four shoes have been worn out in a year on the "kick machine" set up in front of his filling station for use by anyone who feels he needs a good swift kick and is willing to turn the crank.

Maybe what this country needs are more of those kicking machines.—*New York World-Telegram.*